



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-89-172  
Thursday  
7 September 1989

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR-89-172*

### CONTENTS

7 September 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

President Mengistu Addresses Shengo 31 Aug [Addis Ababa Radio]	1
Shengo Session Ends; Peace Stressed [Addis Ababa International]	6
Tigray Rebels Make Battle Claims [Voice of Tigray Revolution]	6
Claim 'Heavy' Government Casualties [Voice of Tigray Revolution]	6
Eritrean Official Condemns People's Front Attacks [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 4 Sep]	6

##### Kenya

Moi Meets Zambian, Tanzanian Counterparts [Nairobi Radio]	7
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##### Somalia

Prime Minister Departs for Italy 30 Aug [Mogadishu Radio]	7
---	---

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

General Election Results Reported 7 Sep	8
National Party Wins in Assembly [SAPA]	8
House of Representatives Results [SAPA]	8
House of Delegates Results [SAPA]	8
Conservatives Make Gains in Orange Free State [SAPA]	8
Justice Minister Suffers Reduced Majority [SAPA]	8
Summary of Pretoria Areas Contests [SAPA]	9
White Electorate 'Sharply Divided' [SAPA]	11
Indian Voters Show 'No Confidence' in System [SAPA]	11
De Klerk Discusses Election Outcome [Johannesburg TV]	11
Comments at News Conference [SAPA]	13
Tutu, Boesak Meet Press on Election Violence [SAPA]	13
Party Leaders React to General Election [Johannesburg Radio]	13
Worrall Recognizes 'Distinct' Democratic Party [SAPA]	14
Election 'Most Traumatic Experience' Since 1948 [SAPA]	14
Commentary Notes 'Dramatic Change' With Vote [Johannesburg Radio]	15
Radio Praises Nation's 'Democratic' Elections [Johannesburg International]	15
Issues 'Blurred' in Election Campaign [THE STAR 6 Sep]	15
'Ideological Cleavages' Split North, South [SAPA]	16
More Than 3 Million Workers, Students Protest [SAPA]	17
Cape Protesters Burn Barricades Election Night [Umtata Radio]	17
Barricades, Police Patrols Mark Manenberg Voting [SAPA]	17
'Thousands' Return to Work After Stayaway [SAPA]	18
Stellenbosch University Students Protest 5 Sep [SAPA]	18
Further on Protest [SAPA]	18
Explosion Delays Cape Town-Stellenbosch Trains [SAPA]	19

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

- \* Factional Differences Within UNITA Noted [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 21 Jul] ..... 20
- \* Spain Seeks Greater Economic Cooperation [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 21 Jul] ..... 21
- \* Archbishop Accuses Portugal of 'Ambiguity' [Lisbon JORNAL DE O DIA 16 Jul] ..... 22

### Botswana

- President Announces 7 Oct Election Day [Gaborone Radio] ..... 23

### Mozambique

- \* Magde Situation After Rebel Attacks Described ..... 23
  - \* Armed Forces Successes [NOTICIAS 21 Jun] ..... 23
  - \* Hunger Stalks Population [NOTICIAS 22 Jun] ..... 24
  - \* Cattle Threatened [NOTICIAS 27 Jun] ..... 25
- \* 'Armed Bandits' Assault on Mavago Fails [NOTICIAS 13 Jul] ..... 26
- \* Portion of Nacala Corridor Opened [NOTICIAS 22 Jun] ..... 27
- \* Brazilian Worker Killed by 'Armed Bandits' [NOTICIAS 14 Jul] ..... 27
- \* Urban Energy Program To Be Implemented [NOTICIAS 27 Jun] ..... 28

## Ethiopia

### President Mengistu Addresses Shengo 31 Aug

EA0109161789 Addis Ababa Domestic Service  
in Amharic 1730 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Report by President Mengistu Haile Mariam to the third regular session of the National Shengo, in Addis Ababa on 31 August—recorded]

[Text] Dear deputies, one of the basic benefits to be gained from a completed structure for the new system is the setting up of systems for popular and democratic justice, and for administration and control. It will be recalled that the first session of the National Shengo proposed the setting up of the offices of the attorney general and the Supreme Court. Since the establishment of these judicial bodies by itself does not give the required outcome, efforts were made last year to make these judicial bodies competent for their new responsibility. Accordingly, efforts to restructure the offices of the attorney general and the Supreme Court continued during the year and the organizational structures of the two bodies have been prepared and implemented.

The registration and training of manpower is in progress. According to the proclamation on the establishment of the Supreme Court, a Supreme Court council has been constituted to improve the administration of judges and to guarantee the equality of men under the law, and further to guide courts in legal interpretation, and to find solutions to problems encountered in the administration of justice and other matters relevant to justice. The establishment of this council has facilitated the work of the courts and has completed their organizational structure.

The first annual meeting of the Supreme Court Council, held in August 1988, passed the rules of procedure for courts and Supreme Court committees, and the rules and regulations for judges. The issuing of these rules will enhance the freedom and right of judgment. From September 1988 to June 1989, 14 Supreme Court chambers received 8,032 civil and criminal appeal cases, out of which 5,092 have been given verdicts. This is 64 percent of the total cases presented. According to these figures each chamber of the supreme court has given a verdict, on average, in 364 cases in 10 months. On the one hand, this shows that the court has recorded a good performance, but on the other hand, it shows how the court is overburdened with too much work. Therefore, it is felt necessary that we should resolve this overburdening of the court.

The other judicial body is the attorney general's office. What makes this body distinct from the past one is that it stands to assure the prevalence of socialist justice and that it also involves the job of control. Although the attorney general's office is supposed to exert control and work on its own initiative, evidence gathered shows that the initiators were actually the appellants. The appeals received from the people number in the thousands. Control has been imposed on limited numbers of investigating bodies, based on the request of the appellants,

for whom efforts have been made to find solutions. Because of a shortage of skilled manpower, the achievements were low, but the experience gained there is of great value.

Furthermore, in working visits made to some administrative regions, the necessary explanations were made about justice and the functions of the attorney general and understanding has been reached with the political authorities in those regions.

Prisons and detention centers were also visited at the same time and many individuals were freed and directives given to clear the cases of many now in detention. Regarding fair judgment, appeals have been made to the attorney general's office in 150 cases, out of which 25 have been sent to the supreme court for review. Both in the first and second years, the attorney general's office was mainly occupied with criminal cases. On this basis, thousands of criminal cases were presented to courts by the various units of the attorney general's office and many of them have received verdicts.

Although the organizational structures of many of the (?military) attorney offices have not been finalized, numerous cases of appeal have been presented to the military section of the attorney general's office, where many of them were treated in accordance with the law. We have, as much as possible, tried to allocate lawyers to the attorney general's office. Since the office needs skilled manpower to execute its responsibility competently, it has embarked on its own manpower training program.

Along with the attorney general's office, other control bodies, that is, the office of the auditor general and the workers' control committee, were established by proclamation and were given responsibilities in their fields of competence, where they are executing their share of duty. The executive committee members of the national workers' control committee were elected and appointed to various duties last year. In areas where the new workers' control committee's election has not been carried out, the old committee members were instructed to do the job. During the period July 1988 to June 1989, 4,816 cases were presented to workers' control committees in various areas, out of which 1,442 have been dealt with, and 3,374 cases are under investigation.

From indications gathered from the people and investigations carried out on the initiative of the committees, about 18,000,000 birr is estimated to have been mismanaged. Out of this sum 3,300,000 birr has been recovered. The remaining 15,000,000 birr, or 82 per cent of the total sum, is awaiting court decisions.

The eradication of the main causes of financial mismanagement and extravagance should concern the political structure in general and the administrative, economic, social, justice and control bodies in particular. The activities undertaken in the auditor general's office strengthen this commitment. Out of the 319 audits to be carried out by the auditor general's office during 1988-89, 279 cases, or 88 percent of the total, have been



completed. In the audit exercise, 39 organizations showed a shortfall of 1,400,000 birr. Another 39 organizations, which each failed to account for at least 100,000 birr, were responsible for an accumulated shortfall of 13,600,000 birr. The accounts of 21 other organizations showed a shortfall of 18,800,000 birr last year.

Of the audited income collecting organizations, four have shown an accumulated shortfall of 58,000,000 birr. Another six organizations, whose books have been audited, have shown shortfalls of about 11,000,000 birr. Of those who were not able to present sufficient evidence during the audit exercise, 19 organizations failed to account for 1,400,000 birr. Thirty-six organizations made unauthorized purchases amounting to 984,000 birr. All this mismanagement and all these shortfalls have been exposed by an audit exercise carried out in just a few organizations, which give an incomplete picture of the amount missing. If all organizations and institutions were to be audited, it is not difficult to estimate the enormity of the shortfall.

A country's development depends mainly on its resources. Therefore, it is clear that a lot of emphasis should be placed on correct and thrifty utilization of existing resources. One way to guarantee this is to improve management, administration, and efficiency in supervision. However, experience shows that a lot more needs to be done to promote this awareness. For example, although the audit findings of the auditor general's office are made available to the heads of the organs being audited, the same errors continue to be made every year. Therefore, this sort of (error) requires special attention.

Article 8/2 of Decree No. 16/1980 establishing the auditor general's office stipulates that within 6 months of receiving the ministerial council's annual report to the National Shengo on state revenue, expenditure, assets, debts, and financial information, the auditor general will study and assess this report. Subsequently it should forward its opinion to the National Shengo. However, financial statements are currently presented very late. When finally presented, they do not show a clear statement of assets and debts. This has made it difficult to formulate financial and economic policies and to decide crucial financial questions on time. Therefore, appropriate measures should be taken so that henceforth the statement is completed punctually.

In general, it is necessary to ensure that laws and regulations governing the preparation and presentation of the government budget, as well as the recording and administration of assets and finance, should be correctly implemented. Emphasis will also be placed on making adjustments when they are needed and issuing (temporary) laws and regulations, if they are called for. Proper liaison and coordination between organs working in the judicial and control sectors in spreading the network of legal jurisdiction—one of the main aims of the republic—is extremely important. Individual efforts by offices responsible for drawing up legislation on new organs or

drafting directives, and isolated efforts by administration offices cannot in themselves bring about satisfactory results.

Each organ has a responsibility to safeguard the legal rights and interests of people. Any failure to do so by any organ will have a negative effect on the main process. The aim of each office is to ensure the rule of law and to take care of the people's rights and assets. Therefore, although their individual operations remain their own responsibility, they also have an obligation to formulate a plan for joint work and to cooperate.

Dear deputies, our final goal is to change the people's material and cultural lives in practical ways and to achieve social growth. Our construction efforts over the past 15 years have been based on achieving this goal. Our consolidated efforts should not be lightly regarded. However, because of recurring natural and man-made problems and the backwardness inherited from the previous regime, we have not been able to advance as much as we would have liked. The impact of the international terms of trade, which have become more imbalanced and severe, has aggravated some of our problems, as it has those of other developing countries. This has required more sacrifices of us.

It is to be recalled that in the economic part of the report presented to the Shengo's second regular session, it was stipulated that the second 5-year plan, which is part of the 10-year plan, would be ready by 1988-89. However, numerous factors, both inside and outside the country, intervened. In particular, it was necessary to complete the establishment of organs of people's power in the remaining areas. It was also necessary to coordinate the implementation of the numerous resolutions on economic development passed by the ninth regular session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee. Therefore, we have had to delay formulation of the plan by 1 year.

The year 1989-90 will be a period in which our economy's strong and weak points will be assessed in greater depth. Transient national and international problems will be studied with particular care. The second 5-year plan will be prepared and (issued) so as to complete our 10-year principal plan.

Therefore, this session will be assessing and approving the 1989/90 plan and budget on their own. The 1989/90 plan will be based on the implementation of the 1988/89 plan and the preceding economic situation. A detailed account of it will be presented in the administrative report. At this juncture I shall attempt to point out general conditions in brief.

As you know, because of drought and the failure of the long rains over past years, particularly in 1983/84, 1984/85 and 1986/87, agricultural production fell substantially. The fall in agricultural production was so severe, it affected industrial production, trade and other sectors of the economy, resulting in a general fall of major proportions in national production, investment, and savings.

The scar it left in following years shows up clearly in many ways. Annual GNP in the period from 1983/84 to 1987/88 was less than the level reached in 1982/83.

However, the implementation of the economic (?plan) for 1988/89 was better in some respects than in 1986/87 and 1987/88. The main reason for this was improved climatic conditions and rainfall. Because of favourable climatic conditions in 1987/89 and adequate spring rains and long rains, agricultural production grew by 5.8 percent in 1988/89. Total agricultural output has almost reached the level registered in 1982/83. GNP, which was expected to grow by 4 percent, has grown by 4.5 percent.

However, the escalating conflict in the northern part of our country has substantially drained the resources of our country. (?government, and people). As you know, the effect of the war on the economy (?is not expressed merely in terms of the) amount budgeted for defense. It has a negative effect on the provision of basic commodities, transport and other services, investment, economic development, and unemployment. Therefore, it is an obstacle to our comprehensive and basic development goals, that is our efforts to improve the livelihood of the working people.

Though economic growth and agricultural production improved in 1988-89, the favorable impact on trade, industry, services, and prices was vitiated by the war. In addition to creating a deficit in the government budget, the war also affects foreign exchange, production [words indistinct]. Hence, industrial production grew by only 3 percent in 1988-89. Similarly, retail prices in Addis Ababa rose by an average of 9.6 percent compared with 1987/88.

One of the causes of our economic backwardness is our inability to manufacture the tools and equipment necessary for development. We are capable of accelerating and enhancing our development and building the economy through foreign exchange, which we mainly earn from agricultural produce. However, the current condition of the international market is such that the cost of developing countries' imports is constantly increasing, while the price of export commodities is failing. This has seriously affected our country's growth.

As you know, this trend has retarded the economic growth of developing countries in recent years. It has been one of the principal causes for their heavy debt and the decline in their peoples' standard of living. The fact that Ethiopia's economy is also affected by this trend has been stated often. In this respect, the developed countries are expected to cooperate more than ever before by alleviating the debt burden of developing countries, transferring capital and technology, stabilizing the world market and exchange rates as well as assisting development. Above all, however, it should not be forgotten that our own efforts, our own policy, and our own sacrifices are decisive for our successful development.

The rainfall registered in 1988-89 indicates that agricultural production will increase in 1989-90. On the other hand, as repeatedly stated, peace is one of the basic

requirements for a country's development. Therefore, it is felt that the new peace initiative should be steadily developed. The 1989-90 development plan and budget take into consideration the above-mentioned points. Past implementation is also assessed and future trends forecast.

The goal of the plan is to implement the objectives contained in the 10-year principal plan, with particular emphasis on urgently creating suitable conditions for accelerating economic development. According to the plan, the country's GNP will grow by 4 percent in 1989-90. We believe that the [words indistinct] we have already drafted will have a positive impact in (?1989-90).

All the necessary political steps will be taken to ensure improved management and profitability in the state sector of the economy, to develop cooperative associations and boost their production to full capacity so that they contribute adequately to general economic growth and (?increased) government revenue. Everything possible will be done to enhance our ability to earn foreign exchange by increasing the range and quantity of exports.

What should not be overlooked at this juncture is the importance attached to implementation of the plan. Plans and policies do not in themselves constitute a gain. Benefits are realized when they are implemented. We have gained a wide range of experience in ensuring the implementation of plans and policies. Attention should be given to tackling problems as they occur. For example, the policies and programs drawn up for the common good are hampered by individualism, corruption, waste, (?inefficiency), and negligence. As a result, productivity and quality are impaired.

The way to improve output of (?quality goods) is to increase productivity. Unless obstacles to productivity are dealt with, our construction efforts cannot succeed. Therefore, since the goal of all our efforts is to improve the livelihood of the workers and to bring about peace, justice, and equality, there is no alternative but to eradicate all factors which inhibit this. In this respect the newly formed organs of power and others to be established later should from the outset realize that they have a duty to (?implement), and act accordingly.

Honorable deputies, the major problem in the northern part of our country is the long-standing problem created by our foreign enemies. This has been draining our resources over past years. It has caused the death of many heroes and unsettled the lives of numerous compatriots. It should not be forgotten that our revolution has been giving special attention to the solution of this long-standing problem. The efforts for peace embarked on, first by the revolutionary government, and then by our National Shengo are living examples of this.

Accordingly, additional measures have been taken to solve the problem in Eritrea peacefully. Among the [words indistinct] by the State Council, the main ones are connected with the situation in the northern part of our country. The State Council discussed the petition presented by the majority of the people from the lowland

areas of Eritrea. In the petition they said that they had been intimidated into leaving their country to seek refuge in neighboring countries and other continents. They asked for autonomy so that they can return to their motherland and participate in national construction. The State Council directed that the issue should be studied in detail. The petition presented by the Eritrean highlanders, seeking an opportunity to contribute their share to a peaceful resolution of the problem in the area was accepted and the people have been allowed to continue with their efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the problem.

A new peace initiative was deemed necessary to strengthen our efforts to bring about peace through peaceful means. International developments were also taken into consideration. Subsequently, the State Council called the National Shengo's first emergency session. At its session on 5 June 1989, the Shengo exhaustively discussed the report and studied the basic proposals contained in the new peace initiative. It then made the six-point proposals official, as you will recall.

Dear deputies, as we have repeatedly stated, we have made a strong stand and exerted unrelenting efforts to seek solutions to the Eritrean problem, which we inherited from the previous regime right at the outset of our revolution. Although repeated efforts have been made on various occasions, we did not secure the badly needed peace. At the first session of the National Shengo, during which we proclaimed the Republic, and also at the second session, we clearly declared our strong wish for peace to the Ethiopian people and the international community. We have made various efforts and preparations for the realization of the peace call.

In July 1988, we expressed our willingness to meet once again with all the Eritrean opposition parties through the offices of the Sudanese Government. Our message was received by the parties, and five factions of the so-called Jabhah [Front] accepted the invitation. Discussions started in March 1989. At that time, the so-called Shabiyyah [EPLF] was not willing to participate in the talks. I will now report on activities carried out, results obtained, and the main issues which have needed constant attention in the few months since the new peace initiative was launched.

First of all, I wish to state that a body has been set up to closely monitor our peace effort and to seek ways and means of implementing it. This body is actively working. We have also divided the peace effort, for convenience, into three main stages. In the first stage much attention has been paid to the introduction of the objectives and the substance of the new peace initiative, both nationally and internationally. The second stage deals with procedures, that is, procedural [preceding word in English] matters which will be discussed with the opposition parties. Substantive matters, which will be subject to negotiation, are covered in the third stage.

The fourth stage will be a stage of practical implementation of the agreements and solutions reached in the peace process.

Members of our political bodies have held discussions at various fora both in the rural and urban areas of the country. The new peace initiative was supported at all these gatherings.

Diplomats and officials of international and continental organizations have also been briefed and understanding has been reached with the governments and organizations they represent. High-ranking party and government officials have also been sent to various European, Asian, African, and Latin American countries. As a result, we have been able to obtain the support of many governments. During meetings that we held with African leaders who participated in the 25th OAU summit, we received constructive support which will help us in our mission. We obtained strong support from numerous friendly countries as a result of consultations we had with them from time to time. The peace initiative has obtained the support of many governments and by those who love international peace, including the Soviet Union and the U.S. As well as expressing support, many of the governments have said they are prepared to contribute effectively to the realization of the initiative, given that the unity of Ethiopia is a condition.

As soon as the various Eritrean opposition factions expressed their acceptance in various ways of the National Shengo's new peace initiative, we endeavored to establish direct contact with them. The earlier contact with the Jabhah factions was intended to be followed up after the new peace initiative, and a fresh contact will be made soon. Direct contact has already been made with the Shabiyyah, and they have received the documents relating to the new peace initiative.

There has also been an exchange of ideas on when, where, and at what level the first meeting will be held. At the same contact, we proposed discussions on jointly agreed procedures for the first round of talks. The former U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, has repeatedly told us of his readiness to assist, and it was he who informed us that the Shabiyyah had accepted our proposals. Therefore, the first round of talks with the Shabiyyah will be officially held at the Carter Center in Atlanta, the United States, on 7 September 1989. A team has been chosen for this meeting and it is already fully prepared. The necessary preparations are also being made for the subsequent substantive negotiations.

However, the peace call issued by the first and second sessions of the National Shengo is directed at all opposition parties. Efforts are being made to resolve the problem in Tigray with this in mind. The opposition party in Tigray has sent us a message accepting our call. We have responded, also expressing our readiness. An agreement has been reached on first contacts, which will soon take place.



Honorable deputies, the aims of our revolution and Shengo session are not only to preserve our unity, which has a historical and legal basis. It is also to make our people beneficiaries of rapid progress and development. This humanitarian and popular aim will materialize only if peace is forthcoming. Since we deeply believe that this is so, we have been strongly seeking peace. As we have repeatedly stated, the problems brought on us by parties which oppose our national unity, the well-being of the people, and the country's progress and prosperity have forced us to defend our existence through armed struggle. Otherwise, our desire has always been for peace. It is for this reason that we have embarked on a strong effort to realize the fruits of the new peace initiative. We believe that the current international atmosphere is conducive to our efforts.

If a genuine desire to end the bloodshed and flow of refugees also manifests itself on the part of the opposition, we believe that solutions will be reached. In this regard it is equally important for the people, who are the prime victims of the situation, to participate actively in the peace process. The first item on our agenda today is to achieve peace with minimum sacrifices. Although we have said this on numerous occasions before, we want to make this clear yet again.

Nevertheless, the opposition's verbose allegations that we are not sincere about the initiative, but merely want to buy time for another war, will not make a positive contribution to the current peace process, but will undermine it. As for the war, there have been attempts to blame it on us. We have been drawing up several development plans to improve the life of the people, and have no desire for war. We have been obliged to go to war so as to defend ourselves against attacks made in collaboration with our well-known enemies.

Our military activities have not been directed against the rights of other peoples. They have been in defense of our territorial integrity and our independence, for which many generations have sacrificed their lives since time immemorial. As everyone knows, when we went to war, our enemies did not proffer olive branches and palm leaves. We were forced to make sacrifices in blood, money, and material.

All the agitation is meant to portray us as warmongers in the eyes of the people and the international community. In reality, all they want is war. It should be well understood that all this verbiage is tantamount to saying: If you want peace, lay down your arms—then we will do whatever we want.

Nevertheless, I would like to state, in the name of this, the higher authority of the land, the Shengo, that we will pursue our peace initiative, which has gained great support.

Today, what the world expects from the opposition and us is a positive outcome to the new peace initiative, to which it has given support. Above all, we have to satisfy the immense desire of our people, who have been making

untold sacrifices, and enable them to undertake development projects that will lead to a better life. It is not difficult to imagine the implications and consequences if this popular desire is ignored.

Honorable National Shengo members, one area in which wide-ranging activities have been carried out since our second session is the area of foreign relations. In this regard, we have done a great deal to strengthen our relations and discuss issues of mutual interest with our friends. During the period covered by this report, a conducive atmosphere has also been created, through joint discussions, for the basis of fruitful relations with the American Government. In particular, the support of the U.S. Government for our peace initiative and Ethiopian unity, which has been confirmed by high-ranking envoys, is a constructive step in the right direction. As this report has attempted in various ways to suggest, we have achieved good results in strengthening our republic's foreign relations. On this basis, several areas of mutual benefit have been opened up with many countries.

Dear deputies, the present generation had a historical mission when it decided to embark on the revolution, and especially when it decided to work for socialism along the path of national democratic revolution. It had a great historical mission—that is, to hand over to the next generation a more developed, peaceful, and prosperous country than the backward Ethiopia that it inherited. This they had to do by sacrificing their lives, knowledge, and sweat. This generation has been struggling to tackle its historical mission.

We believe that the results achieved in political, economic, and social life over the past 15 years are evidence of this. For sure, even today, we have a lot of struggles to face. We are struggling to build a popular and democratic system in a society where an outmoded feudal system is entrenched. For this reason, poverty in all its aspects—poverty of knowledge, technological poverty, poverty of know-how, and poverty of equipment for building the country—has pressed hard upon us, and we have not been able to develop as we would have wished. The imbalance of weather conditions and man-made problems—in particular (?waste) and laxity—have made our work harder and more difficult. When we view the results we have achieved against this background, we believe that they are worthy of high regard.

Though our development struggle has been complex at times, it can be clearly seen that we have managed to prepare the ground for development and progress, thanks to great effort. This is manifested by the establishment of popular authority based on rational administrative divisions, which will serve the people properly and develop and manage the country properly. We sincerely hope that the new peace initiative will be a success and will contribute greatly to the realization of the people's basic needs.

As I have mentioned above, if the economic assessment and plans mapped out by the ninth regular session of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee are properly implemented, they will make a substantial contribution to development. In general, we hope that these and other steps yet to be taken, together with the favorable weather conditions evident up to now, will lead to better results and development in the coming year. The 1989-90 development plan and budget, which will be presented to this Shengo session for adoption, and the plan of action on the popular transitional period and ways of properly structuring the transition, have been properly assessed and presented by the State Council and the relevant standing commissions of the Shengo. So, it is expected that they will sail through.

As we have attempted several times to explain, the realization of our objectives depends mostly on our own efforts and sacrifices. The main instrument for this is not the drafting of plans, policies, and resolutions, but their practical application. When we adopt resolutions at the end of this congress, the importance of their implementation should be understood. We must be ready to carry them out. Therefore let us all accept [words indistinct] on the basis of the issues that will be presented to us.

Ethiopia first! Thank you.

### Shengo Session Ends; Peace Stressed

EA0109215389 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Text] The third regular congress of the National Shengo wound up today after adopting a four-point resolution. The resolutions focused on the problem in the northern part of the country, the laying-down of the political structure in all administrative regions, the strategy for increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings, and the implementation of the decisions of the ninth regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE].

In its resolution on the problem in the northern part of the country, the Shengo reiterated its firm desire to resolve peacefully the problem in the northern region, as it has done in the past. The resolution maintained the peace calls made by the Shengo at its first and second congresses and the new peace initiatives it issued at its extraordinary congress to realize the peace objective. Noting that these measures are in the right direction in the effort to find a peaceful solution to the problem, the resolution said the existing peace endeavor must continue unabated and with vigor so that the peace measures would become successful.

In addition, the resolution declared that the Ethiopian people always extend a peaceful hand to peace-seekers. It pointed [out], however, that there are groups bent on undermining the genuine search of peace and that, therefore, each and every citizen must be vigilant to withstand the aggressive actions.

The resolution on the restructuring of regional administration urged the establishment of a regional Shengo structure in the remaining 14 administrative regions in 1989/90 and, thereby, lay down the foundation of people's authority throughout the country.

### Tigray Rebels Make Battle Claims

EA0509100389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution

in Amharic to Ethiopia 1500 GMT 5 Sep 89

[Excerpt] Continuing their struggle for peace and flying the peace flag, the heroic forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] have embarked upon activities to create conditions conducive to the prevalence of peace by wiping out antipeace Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] forces. In this respect, the forces of the EPRDF, backed by the broad masses, have destroyed the antipeace WPE forces encamped in Weldiya and taken the towns of Robit, Gobiye, and Doro Gebir. In a 1-day battle on 31 August, EPRDF forces killed or wounded 103 and captured 26 WPE soldiers. [passage omitted]

### Claim 'Heavy' Government Casualties

EA0109154489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray

Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 1 Sep 89

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, combatants are continuing their heroic counterattack [words indistinct]. Based on the offensive plan document captured from the Dergue forces, EPRDF forces have been able to repulse and inflict heavy casualties on the enemy. The details will be announced as soon as we receive them.

As repeatedly stated, the EPRDF took this action to repulse the dangerous invasion perpetrated by the Dergue, which trades under the banner of peace, but in actual fact prepares for a massive invasion. At the same time, it is intended to show the Dergue that it has no alternative except peace. Listeners, we will announce the contents of the Dergue's offensive plan document captured during the (Chercher) battle as soon as we receive it.

### Eritrean Official Condemns People's Front Attacks

PA0609144289 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT

in Arabic 4 Sep 89 p 2

[Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad report: "Eritrean Official Tells AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: People's Front Is Fighting Eritrean Groups"]

[Excerpt] Jeddah, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau—On Tuesday 29 August the Eritrean People's Liberation Front led by Isaias Afewerki launched a military attack on five major Eritrean groups across the Sudanese border.

This was announced in an exclusive statement by 'Umar Sayyid Muhammad al-Burj, chairman of the Eritrean

Liberation Front-Unified Organization. He said that "the battles are still continuing" and that these attacks "could lead to a civil war whose effects will not be limited to Eritrea but will extend to other states, especially Ethiopia."

Al-Burj said: These events are happening at a time when the world and fraternal Arab states are working to extinguish the fire of the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict and 3 days before the talks between the front and the Ethiopian Government, called for by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and expected to commence 7 September in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States.

Al-Burj wondered: In whose interest is this war? And why this particular time? He said: No single group, no matter how strong, can transcend the Eritrean people, regardless of its slogans. [passage omitted]

### Kenya

#### Moi Meets Zambian, Tanzanian Counterparts

EA0309184089 Nairobi Domestic Service in English  
0400 GMT 3 Sep 89

[Excerpt] H.E. President Daniel arap Moi last night held discussions with Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, who made a brief stop-over at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi. The two African presidents were on their way to

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to attend the forthcoming Non-aligned Movement conference. President Moi's discussions with the two leaders touched on bilateral issues, African affairs, the peace process in the continent, and political developments in southern Africa.

The president also held discussions with Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who is the chairman of the South-South Economic Commission. Dr Nyerere, who is also the chairman of the Tanzanian ruling party, CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi], was also on his way to Belgrade for the same conference. [passage omitted]

### Somalia

#### Prime Minister Departs for Italy 30 Aug

EA3108191589 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali  
1400 GMT 31 Aug 89

[Text] Somali Prime Minister Mohamed Ali Samatur, and his delegation, which includes the minister of culture and higher education, Dr 'Abd-al-Salam Shaykh Husayn, left the country last night on a visit to Italy. Briefing the press in the VIP lounge at Mogadishu Airport, the prime minister said their visit was at the invitation of the Italian Government. He said he would hold talks with Italian Government officials, and that the talks would mainly be about strengthening relations and cooperation between Somalia and Italy. The prime minister also said the two countries have many interests in common.

**General Election Results Reported 7 Sep****National Party Wins in Assembly**

*MB0709124389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1239 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 165 results known, the state of parties in the House of Assembly is:

NP [National Party] 93; CP [Conservative Party] 39; DP [Democratic Party] 33; Others nil.

The CP gained 17 seats from the NP and the DP gained 12 seats from the NP. The NP made no gains and lost 29 seats.

In the 166th and final seat, Fauresmith in the OFS [Orange Free State], where there was a "dead heat," another election is to be held.

**House of Representatives Results**

*MB0709074089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0735 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 60 results known, the state of parties at 0930 [0730 GMT] was: LP [Labor Party]—51; DRP [Democratic Reform Party]—4; UDP [United Democratic Party]—2; FP [Freedom Party]—1; and IP [Independent Party]—2.

The LP retained an overwhelming overall majority but lost five seats in all—two of the UDP and three to the DRP. The DRP took Ottery, in the Cape, from the now defunct Peoples' Congress Party. There were 20 seats outstanding.

**House of Delegates Results**

*MB0709104389 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1034 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—With 34 results known, the state of parties [in the House of Delegates] at 1230 [1030 GMT] was:

SP [Solidarity Party] 13

NPP [National People's Party] 8

Independent 6

MPP [Merit People's Party] 3

PP [People's Party] 1

UP [United Party] 1

DP [Democratic Party] 1

Solidarity gained three seats from the National People's Party but lost five seats in all—three to independents, one to the National Federal Party and one to the Democratic Party.

The NPP lost seven seats in all—three to the SP, two to the Merit People's Party took Actonville, Transvaal—a constituency previously held by an independent.

The National Federal Party took Central Rand from Solidarity.

The MPP won two seats from the NPP and took Lenasia east as well, which was previously held by the Progressive Independent Party.

Independent candidates gained three from Solidarity and two from the NPP.

The UP won Allandale, Natal—previously held by an independent.

The DP took Springfield, Natal from Solidarity.

Results for six seats are outstanding.

**Conservatives Make Gains in Orange Free State**

*MB0709021689 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0154 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 7, SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] made striking gains in the [Orange] Free State when—with two results outstanding—it had gained five seats and reduced the National Party [NP] majority in seven.

The results still to come are those in Fauresmith and Smithfield, which are well within the CP's reach.

The CP's gains are in Sasolburg, Parys, Heilbron, Ladybrand and Welkom. In Virginia, the CP came within 47 votes of displacing the sitting MP, Mr Piet Clase.

The first indication that the NP had misread the political mood in the province came at 2200 last night when its Free State leader, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was returned in Bloemfontein West with a reduced majority.

The trend continued in Bloemfontein East and North, and Kroonstad, while in Bethlehem the NP majority was slashed to 401.

**Justice Minister Suffers Reduced Majority**

*MB0609212189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0422 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Bloemfontein Sep 6 SAPA—The reduced majority of minister of justice and [Orange] Free State leader of the National Party, Mr Kobie Coetsee, was predicted by the Conservative Party, CP, more than a year ago.

The party began its recruitment campaign with the intention to topple Mr Coetsee from the seat where he had defeated Professor J C (Koos) Lombard by 3658 votes in 1987.



Although Mr Coetsee was confident that he would maintain his domination over the seat, today's reduction in his majority was not unexpected by observers of the Free State political scene.

With the leader's majority reduced, indications are that the results from the marginal constituencies of Sasolburg and Parys may result in victories for the CP.

### Summary of Pretoria Areas Contests

MB0709044889 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0415 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Pretoria Sept 7 SAPA—The National Party's [NP] 23-year long stranglehold on Pretoria was broken early today when the Conservative Party [CP] swept to victory in four seats and narrowly lost in two others.

The DP [Democratic Party] also won a seat from the NP, taking North Rand—which includes parts of Verwoerdburg.

In a day of drama, four people were injured and 15 detained when unrest flared in Laudium, an "Indian area". But the NP scored a consolation prize when Dr Rina Venter (Innesdal) became the first local woman to be elected to Parliament in over 40 years.

The CP registered wins in Pretoria West, Hercules, Roodeplaat and Wonderboom. It also narrowly failed to wrest Gezina from the NP, losing by a slender seven votes—one of the closes results in the election—and by 271 votes in Koesdoespoort.

The NP struck back by registering one of the biggest majorities in the country, when Dr Theo Alant won by 10,099 votes in Pretoria East.

The DP and the HNP [Reformed National Party] failed to win any seats in Pretoria itself, although the DP increased their number of votes in Waterkloof by 773.

By 3.30am [0130 GMT] today the NP had won nine seats, and the CP four; the CP also retained Delmas, while in Laudium veteran politician Mr Boetie Abramjee lost.

In Eersterus, the Labour Party retained the seat.

This is how the election contests unfolded in the Pretoria area:

#### Eersterust

The Labour Party retained Eersterust constituency with a narrow majority of 319 votes—slashed from 3001 in last year's by-election.

Labour candidate Mr Patrick Da Gama polled 5204 against 4885 votes polled Independent candidate, Mr Paul Jacobs.

The percentage poll was 43.6 percent, up on the 33.3 percent during last year's by-election. There were 40 spoilt papers.

Mr Da Gama said he was pleased with the result and hoped to serve the community in a far greater way than previously. Mr Jacobs thanked all those voters who had put their confidence in him.

#### Gezina

The National Party scraped home with a seven-vote majority over the Conservative Party in Gezina.

After the special votes were counted three times, and yesterday's votes counted twice, the result was announced.

Mr Karel Swanepoel won 6421 votes to Mr Daan van der Merwe's 6414 votes.

The percentage of voters that went to the polls was 65.7 percent. There were 69 spoilt ballot papers.

#### Hercules

Despite spending the last week of the election in hospital, the CP's candidate, Mr "SP" Barnard won comfortably with a majority of 3538 over the NP candidate, Mr Coetzee Bester.

The HNP candidate, Mr Oscar Hartung, polled 371 votes while the independent candidate, Mr Kobus Hermitage, who pulled out of the race at an early stage, received 44 votes. Both Mr Hartung and Mr Hermitage lost their deposits.

The percentage polls was 68.4 percent and that there were 18 spoilt papers. [sentence as received]

#### Innesdal

Dr Rina Venter became the only Pretoria woman candidate to win a seat in parliament since the 1930's when she won Innesdal for the National Party by a majority of 1509 against her nearest opponent, Mr Mossie van den Bergh of the Conservative Party.

Dr Venter, formerly a nominated member of parliament, said she intended continuing with the road she has chosen in the past.

Asked how she viewed her victory and her position as the only woman representing a Pretoria constituency, she said she viewed the contest as a politician and not as a woman.

After the announcement of the result by Mr Louis Kok, electoral officer for the area Mr Van den Bergh congratulated Dr Venter on her victory and said she had proven worthy to take her place in parliament.

The other candidate in the area, Mr Louis van der Schyff of the HNP, lost his deposit when he obtained only 255 votes as opposed to Dr Venter's 8250.

Among those present to congratulate Dr Venter was her son, Dick (18), who missed voting for his mother because

he only turned 18 three days ago. The seat was previously held for the NP by Mr Albert Nothnagel, now South Africa's ambassador to the Netherlands.

#### Koedoespoort

In Koedoespoort, the CP dramatically slashed the NP majority and came perilously close to winning the constituency.

Sitting MP Mr Tjaart "Tap" Kruger narrowly retained the seat with 7477 votes against the 7206 cast for the CP's Mr Paul Fouche—an NP majority of only 267 against a majority of more than 3000 votes in the last election.

Mr Kruger said he knew from the start he was in "for a good fight" while Mr Fouche admitted the CP had expected to walk the election.

DP candidate Mr Gavin Weiman, a late starter, collared 1200 votes and lost his deposit, but vowed he would be back: "It was a good first shot," he said.

The voting percentage at Koedoespoort was 74 percent with special votes accounting for 35 percent. Only 21 votes were spoilt.

#### Laudium

Scenes of jubilation greeted Mr Abdool Sattar Akoob, of Solidarity Party, who wrenched the Laudium constituency from an independent candidate and former National People's Party member Mr Ebrahim "Boetie" Ambramjee, in closely contested House of Delegates election yesterday.

Excited and chanting supporters hoisted Mr Akboob shoulder high after the surprise announcement. He polled 1948, beating his rival Mr Abramjee, who collected 1853, by a slender majority of 93.

Other two candidates—Mr Ali Jaffer, of the National People's Party; and Mr Nurrudin Sheik Adrus, an independent—fared badly. Mr Jaffer captured 823 votes while Mr Adrus, who withdrew from race earlier on, forfeited his deposit by wooing only 36 voters. There were 56 spoiled papers.

#### Pretoria Central

This constituency remains, as it has been for many years, a National Party domain, but with mixed fortunes.

Although the NP received 522 votes more than in 1987, its majority over the Conservative Party was slashed by 501 votes.

The CP's votes increased by 1023, while the virtually defunct Herstigte Nasionale Party lost even more support when Mr Paffie Nel could only muster 140 votes (568 in last election), losing his deposit along with Mrs Elmarie Neilson of the Democratic Party (776 votes).

#### Pretoria West

Pretoria West has elected its first non-National Party MP for the first time in 41 years.

Conservative Party (CP) candidate, Mr Joseph Chiole, won the constituency by a solid 2148 vote majority. Altogether 8085 votes were cast in the CP's favor, while National Party rival, Mr Pieter Smith, earned 5937 votes.

The percentage poll in Pretoria West was 59.18 percent and there were 127 spoilt ballots.

#### Rissik

Mr Chris Fismer retained the Rissik seat for the National Party with a majority of 3533 votes. Mr Fismer obtained 6778 votes while the CP candidate, Mr Koos Reyneke, polled 3245 votes.

The DP candidate, Mr Andy de Beer, obtained 2817 votes. The polling percentage was 69 percent, and there were 52 spoilt papers.

Mr Fismer said the results were better than he expected. "In a constituency with many young voters, the results proved that young people supported the NP," he said.

#### Roodeplaat

The baby of Pretoria constituencies last night became CP domain after Mr Daan du Plessis swept the seat away from the NP candidate and sitting MP, Mr Piet Grobler, with a majority of only 565 votes.

The CP gained the support of 9983 of the 26,059 eligible voters, while the NP received 9418. The percentage poll, which dropped by 1.6 percent since the last general election, was 74.4 percent. Spoilt ballot papers totalled 172.

Since its inception as a constituency in 1981, when it was made up from parts of existing constituencies, Roodeplaat had been dominated by the NP.

#### Verwoerdburg

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok retained the constituency for the NP with a majority of 5524. He obtained 12,085 votes, against 6561 for CP candidate Mr Willie Theron and 2753 for Mr Darryl Moss of the DP. The polling percentage was 79.4, and there were 46 spoilt papers.

#### Waterkloof

Dr Org Marias retained the Waterkloof constituency for the NP with a majority 2300. He obtained 8220 votes. The DP candidate, Mr Martin Brink, polled 5913 votes while the CP candidate, Prof Douw Steyn, received 2667 votes. Polling percentage was 82.7 percent and there were 37 spoilt papers.

In a victory speech Dr Marais said Waterkloof's message to Mr F.W. de Klerk was: "Go man, we are with you."

#### Wonderboom

The National Party candidate Dr Sampie Golden blamed the "lie factor" for the National Party's defeat in the constituency which was taken for the first time by the Conservative Party.

A triumphant Mr Koos Botha, who won a majority of 905 votes, said the CP could now carry out its policy of separate development for its supporters in the area.

Dr Golden said the NP had relied on support from the Wonderboom, Sinoville, Annlin and Magalieskruin areas, but the "lie factor" at the Northridge Primary School Polling Station resulted in him losing up to 500 votes. The CP polled 11703 votes, the NP 10,798 votes, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party 212 votes. The percentage poll was 75.71 percent. The HNP candidate, Mr Willie Bienenel, lost his deposit.

### White Electorate 'Sharply Divided'

MB0709044789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0437 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 SAPA—The general election result revealed a sharply divided white electorate, with ideological cleavages splitting north and south.

Natal and Cape voters were mainly cool to the advances of the Conservative Party [CP] which was born in then Transvaal and this time made huge advances into the Orange Free State [OFS].

Natal is now equally divided between the ruling National Party [NP] and the young Democratic Party [DP], which held on to its six seats and pulled back another four that the NP had taken in the 1987 election. The CP failed to make any gains in this province.

In the Cape Province, the voters remained mostly loyal to the NP, but the CP took the rural kuruman seat and the blue collar element in Uitenhage swung that seat their way too.

The DP took back five Cape seats it had lost previously to the NP, but failed to make expected gains in places such as Helderberg and the two East London seats.

The real strength of the CP still lies in the Transvaal, where it has 30 seats to the NP's 33 and the DP's. The original rural support has spread into urban blue collar areas, enabling it to win Pretoria West, and some reef seats such as Maraisburg and Meyerton. The DP stronghold remains the prosperous urban areas of Johannesburg's northern suburbs—Parktown, Houghton, Bryanston and co-leader Wynand Malan's Randburg.

Even where the CP failed to win seats, it reduced the NP majority and in some cases came within a hair's breadth of winning, which must be a source of unease for the NP and DP.

In the OFS, the CP made its most spectacular advance, gaining six former NP seats and tying with the NP in

Fauresmith. If the Fauresmith tie is decided in the CP's favour, it will have exactly half the OFS seats.

The popular vote over the entire white electorate gave the NP less than half the total, although its share was the greatest of the three parties that won seats.

The fourth party, the HNP, failed to win a seat and now disappears from parliament.

### Indian Voters Show 'No Confidence' in System

MB0709003089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0019 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 7, SAPA—The Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] said this morning it regarded percentage polls for seats in the House of Delegates as a "clear vote of no confidence in the tricameral system."

A TIC statement noted three of the constituencies in the Transvaal recorded polls of 10 per cent or less.

In the Transvaal, the TIC contended, more than 79 per cent of the Indian community "boycotted the elections."

"... and this in spite of the fact that there is a state of emergency which severely restricted the campaign of the Mass Democratic Movement."

### De Klerk Discusses Election Outcome

MB0709055089 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 0445 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Studio interview with South African Acting State President F.W. de Klerk by David Hall-Green and Elner Botes; from the "Good Morning South Africa" program; passages within slantlines in Afrikaans—live]

[Text] [Hall-Green] We welcome into the studio Mr F.W. de Klerk, and he is a man who has obviously been up all night, like many in our studios.

Welcome, Mr de Klerk.

[De Klerk] Thank you, very much.

[Hall-Green] Your reaction, sir? A reduced majority, but, nevertheless, a working majority. The last we heard was 96 seats, which puts you 6 ahead of the necessary, the needed number of seats. Your reaction to how it's all gone this time.

[De Klerk] I have no doubt that we have a clear majority. We sincerely believe that the 90 will grow to 93, at least, and that is not just 6 ahead if you really make your calculations, you will find that we are quite more than 6 ahead then of the total, of the two other parties. It is a clear majority. In South Africa's history, with smaller majorities, parties have ruled. In Western democracies, with smaller majorities, parties have ruled. Therefore, it is a clear mandate which we have received, especially if one analyzes, because if you really analyze it from a political, philosophical point of view, then there was a

very big majority for all those parties who stand for renewal and reform, who stand for the granting of political rights in South Africa to all South Africans.

[Hall-Green] So, does that commonality of...

[De Klerk, interrupting] To a certain extent, but there are, of course, then again, very, very important differences between us and the Democratic Party. And if one then analyzed the reform block, which is in the vicinity of 70 percent, slightly more, I think then you will find that we have an overwhelming majority against the Democratic Party, in total number of votes and in seats. Therefore, we have a clear mandate for our type of renewal, for orderly renewal, and we see it that way, and we will tackle the implementation of our mandate with conviction and with confidence, and we will, we regard it as a responsibility which we now have towards all South Africans, and we will, in the 5 years, implement our plan as dynamically as is possible.

[Botes] //Mr de Klerk, was there any doubt at any time that you would have an outright majority?

[De Klerk] I didn't doubt it once during the campaign. I told my wife at 1600 yesterday that I guessed we would win 96 seats. I also told friends earlier that my guess was 96 seats. I am not really disappointed.

We have two special seats in the Transvaal that I think we should have won, and if we had won those, we virtually would have had 96.

So, I am relatively happy.

[Botes] Your opinion on the other parties' results? How do you think they fared?

[De Klerk] I think as expected. I think the Democratic Party eventually fared better than expected, while the Conservative Party, according to their own showing, fared dramatically poorer than they themselves expected. Their progress is more or less just as I expected, and with a significant analysis of the 1987 results and the municipal results.

The results are naturally marked by relatively small majorities, in many cases, especially between us and the Conservative Party—7 here, 5 there, 7 again for them, 22, and so on—with the result that there was a slight fluidity on a somewhat large percentage at the voting sections.

However, I believe that after a year or so, this fluidity will be wiped out totally, with the implementation of our action plan. One must remember that during every leadership change, in the National Party as well, change will take place in the results. When Mr Forster took over government in the 1978 elections, there was also a, if I may use some slang, took a dip, and after that the graph just bent upward.

We have hope for the future. We consider these 5 years the most important 5 years in the history of South Africa,

and we are responsible for laying the foundation for a new South Africa. We plan to do that, which will be fair to all.//

[Hall-Green] So, what lies ahead for South Africa now, on the road ahead for the next 5 years?

[De Klerk] In the constitutional field, obviously, the emphasis must fall on intensive dialogue, and hopefully from that will flow, as soon as possible, real negotiation. Because we are committed to that, we don't want unilaterally to move towards a new constitutional dispensation. In the economic field, strong emphasis on a well balanced economic plan, to get South Africa to a much improved growth rate, and the government, from its side, will have to exercise strong fiscal discipline, and all the other things which we have promised, and I have committed myself personally because I sincerely believe that the implementation of a comprehensive economic action plan, together with political development, will get our country on to the road of prosperity again.

[Hall-Green] Our economy is irrevocably linked, of course, to the political side of things, and the one cannot improve without the other one improving.

[De Klerk] Yes, well, that's putting it a bit too absolutely: yes, definitely linked. I have said it, and we've said it throughout the campaign.

But, there are also specific economic actions which we have to take, or actions in the economic field, which in itself can improve the economic situation. But, in the final analysis, also the real economic breakthrough is linked to progress in the political and constitutional field.

[Botes] //Mr de Klerk, if you have a message this morning for South Africans, what would that be?

[De Klerk] My message would be: the election is now over; let's hold hands, all reasonable South Africans, also people of color; let's begin to talk about things we agree on; let's build the community to which we are committed.

While we protect the minority's interests, it is necessary that we develop in this country a spirit of working together. I want to ask them to unite themselves with one common goal, which I want to typify with one single word: let us make South Africa fair to all within its borders.

[Botes] Thank you, very much. You heard the leader of the National Party, a man who has been up all night working hard. Thank you, very much for coming to the studio.

[De Klerk] It's been good talking to you.//



### Comments at News Conference

MB0709041589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0410 GMT 7 Sep 89

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 7, SAPA—The National Party [NP] had received a very clear mandate to implement its five-year action plan, acting state president and NP leader Mr F.W. de Klerk said in Pretoria today.

Commenting at an early morning news conference on the outcome of the elections, Mr de Klerk said the NP would take its mandate for renewal "through to its logical consequences."

Mr de Klerk said the NP was not disappointed at the loss of NP seats.

It would have liked to have its mandate extended further, but it nevertheless had recorded a clear majority.

"We will move forward with confidence and with strength."

Mr de Klerk said he believed the CP [Conservative Party] had already reached its peak in the Transvaal in 1987, and it did not have growth potential.

The DP [Democratic Party], on the other hand, would remain restricted to the "affluent parts of the metropolitan areas. I don't think it has any growth potential beyond that."

Asked if the NP would meet DP supporters' expectations in its reform efforts, Mr De Klerk said: "We have not won to implement DP policy. I think it is fatally flawed, and have no intention of taking their dangerous route."

The DP's policies were as dangerous as the CP's.

Asked how the NP would start negotiations with blacks after its security action against the mass democratic movement [MDM] during the election run-up, Mr de Klerk said the news conference had been called to discuss the election.

He expressed his confidence of being elected as state president, and indicated he may be tough on the negotiation issue in his induction speech.

He did not agree that "such drastic steps" had been taken against the MDM.

"The government handled the defiance campaign with aplomb and in a very reasonable way."

Mr de Klerk said no democratic majority party had ever faced such stumbling blocks as high interest rates and the state of emergency the NP had faced in the election. Its victory had therefore been a "tremendous win."

"We are looking forward to the next five years, to take our mandate and bring it to full fruition without looking over either shoulder, left or right."

The NP had received overwhelming support for its type of reform, of extending full rights to everybody but also ensuring security for minorities.

### Tutu, Boesak Meet Press on Election Violence

MB0709094789 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0942 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA—The presidential seat of the acting state president and leader of the National Party, Mr P.W. [as received] de Klerk was dripping blood, the blood of 23 people who were killed as violence erupted across the Cape Flats last night, the Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches said today.

The two church leaders held a joint press conference at Archbishop Tutu's residence at Bishop's Court to voice their views on yesterday's elections—at which 73 per cent of the South African population was excluded, while millions more stayed away from the polling booths, Archbishop Tutu claimed.

Dr Boesak called for the resignation of the government and said the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, should be fired. Archbishop Tutu called for Mr de Klerk to distance himself from Mr Vlok and to fire him.

Police today could not confirm the deaths of 23 people and referred enquiries to the police's Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

### Party Leaders React to General Election

MB0709062189 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The National Party [NP] has won yesterday's election for the House of Assembly.

However, the NP lost many seats to both the Conservative Party [CP] and the Democratic Party [DP], and in most of the constituencies in which it was successful achieved smaller majorities than in 1987.

In the House of Representatives, the Labor Party [LP] virtually swept the boards, but in the House of Delegates no party attained a clear majority. Solidarity won the most seats in the House of Delegates, but seven other parties are represented.

Our election news staff says one trend was that the CP fared best against the NP in rural constituencies. Another was that the DP chalked up its biggest successes against the NP in urban constituencies in all provinces except the Orange Free State. In general, the NP was most successful in urban and semiurban constituencies. Until about 45 minutes ago, the CP has won 17 seats from the NP and the DP 12. Altogether, 21 sitting MP's lost their seats. So far, the NP has received just over 1 million votes, the CP nearly 664,000, and the DP 431,000. [passage omitted]

Until now, the leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has only reacted to the result in his own constituency, Waterberg, which he won by an increased majority. He said he was happy with his victory over Mr Jaap Marais of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP]. Dr Treurnicht thanked his party officials and the voters for their support.

HNP leader Jaap Marais said his party had a role to play in the new political situation that would follow the election. The HNP lost its three-cornered contest in the Transvaal constituency of Waterberg to the CP and the NP. [passage omitted]

Solidarity Leader J.N. Reddy said he was disappointed with the performance of his party, which failed to gain an outright majority in the election. He said, however, that the result had been a victory for the ordinary people who had not been frightened into submission and had come forward to vote.

National People's Party leader Amichand Rajbansi said politics had played a much bigger role in this election than in 1984 and that he was satisfied with his party's showing. [passage omitted]

#### **Worrall Recognizes 'Distinct' Democratic Party**

*MB0709035189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0343 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 7, SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] had acquired a new, distinct personality divorced from the old Progressive Federal Party [PFP] and the New Republic Party, DP co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said this morning.

Speaking after his win in the Natal constituency of Berea, Dr Worrall said the DP had met all his expectations during the election, including a number of seats won, although there had been a few disappointments, an SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news report said.

He added the DP had won back old PFP supporters and had broadened its support among both Afrikaans and English-speaking South Africans.

#### **Election 'Most Traumatic Experience' Since 1948**

*MB0709050589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0423 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[By Adrew Braid]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 7 SAPA—South African politics today underwent its most traumatic experience since the overthrow of the Smuts government in 1948 when the National Party lost at least 16 seats to its right-wing opponents and 13 to its left.

At the same time, the ruling party also faced a powerful opposition in the strengthened Labour Party in another chamber of the tricameral parliament while in the Indian chamber, a more united front appeared to present itself.

Faced for the first time in the election campaign by a formidable two-pronged attack, the National Party tried to fight both fronts simultaneously knowing full well that this was probably impossible.

It laid its hopes on discrediting the attack by the right that it was soft on ultimate black domination, and from the left that it was unable to move quickly enough to avert revolution.

It strove to achieve the monumental task as did its predecessor, the United Party, of meeting the onslaught from two sides by trying to be the party for all people.

But, a newly-awakened and hungry liberal alliance was motivated by impatient youth, a disillusioned older generation and an electorate totally disgusted with a milieu of ineffectiveness, corruptness and mismanagement.

And on the other side, a rampant right-wing party stridently proclaimed its aim to preserve all that the right-wing South African holds dear—his right to enjoy all the privileges of a white skin; own group areas; own schools; own parks; own playing fields; and everything that was a part of the Verwoerdian edifice of apartheid.

At the start of the election campaign, there was absolutely no doubt that the present NP government was probably the most unpopular since the Smuts government of the immediate post-WW II years.

Political observers believed that in spite of this disgruntlement, traditional voting patterns would be maintained, and in the end, while everyone was unhappy, they would all revert to type.

Yesterday's result proved the exact opposite.

Whether it was the youth seeking a new dispensation, a break from the traditional past and unwilling to go through the same stagnation which had inhibited any form of progress in the past, or whether it was the old-age pensioner trying to eke out a living in increasingly difficult circumstances, that changed the voting pattern. It nevertheless proved to be a tide of change which swept the NP into its biggest backwash in years.

The NP can never again project its image as it did in 1948 and subsequently and increasingly during the succeeding years.

But while the NP is licking its wounds, its two opponents have little to gloat about. While the DP succeeded in gaining a number of seats at the expense of the NP, it still failed to make any impression on CP's hold as the official opposition.

At the same time, while CP retained its position as the official opposition, the reverses the NP suffered were more at the hands of the DP than the CP.

### Commentary Notes 'Dramatic Change' With Vote

MB0709054689 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0500 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The political face of South Africa has overnight undergone dramatic change.

In the House of Representatives election, the Labor Party has confirmed its dominant position, while in the House of Delegates Solidarity will return to Parliament as the largest Indian party, although there has been a major splintering of seats in the House of Delegates.

But, it is in the House of Assembly where new trends have been most pronounced. The Democratic Party has made strong gains, spread over all provinces except the Orange Free State but has not been able to oust the Conservative Party as the official opposition. The Conservative Party has made a breakthrough in the Orange Free State and, like the Democratic Party, has increased its total number of seats in Parliament. However, the overall increase in Conservative Party support in comparison to the last general election is not as big as the party had hoped for.

The Democratic Party's victories, and the 14 seats it has gained, as well as its increased majorities in a number of constituencies it retained, have been in predominantly English-speaking urban constituencies. The National Party, on the other hand, now finds its main strength in the predominantly Afrikaans-speaking urban and semi-urban constituencies.

In an overall context, for every three House of Assembly voters who voted for the right-wing parties, seven voted for the two parties—the National Party and the Democratic Party—that favor reform in various degrees and at various levels. At the same time, there was a discernible voter move towards right-wing parties in constituencies where there had been labor unrest of late. These trends amongst the white electorate indicate that South African black leadership cannot isolate itself from the implications of yesterday's House of Assembly election and need to come forward timeously and effectively in order to promote the best interests of their communities.

After the election, the National Party has an overall majority in the House of Assembly that can provide the political stability and continuity on which to build the new South Africa—a building process that is now more urgent than ever.

### Radio Praises Nation's 'Democratic' Elections

MB0609204389 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Station commentary: "The General Election in South Africa"]

[Text] Democratic elections are rare in Africa. For an election to be genuinely democratic the rights of any

political party to put up candidates is an imperative must. Most of the elections in Africa fail that basic test of democracy; very few are accordingly genuine democratic elections.

South Africa's general election is one of those rare multiparty elections. In all, 19 political parties and a large number of independent candidates are taking part in the election to the three houses of Parliament in South Africa. Also important to the very essence of democracy is that these parties offer a wide range of policies and options to the voters.

The general election will decide who will represent the white, colored, and Indian nations in Parliament. Black South Africans will not be voting, but the important factor is that the general election is in a very real sense part of the process of building the new South Africa. In this process democracy must be broadened so that all South Africans, including black South Africans, can take part in national elections.

The acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has said that he hopes this election will be the last from which black South Africans are excluded, and that in the next general election all eligible South Africans will be able to vote together.

Whether that in fact happens will depend on the progress made with negotiations on South Africa's future political and constitutional dispensation. These negotiations are open to all authentic leaders irrespective of race.

What South Africans hope for in the negotiation process is the drafting of a new constitution in which all will have a fair and equitable political deal, and there will be no domination of one group over another.

Unless this is achieved South Africa will merely follow the rest of Africa, see the demise of democracy, and will never again have a genuine multiparty democratic election.

### Issues 'Blurred' in Election Campaign

MB0609123489 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
6 Sep 89 p 19

[Text] The choice of voters today is essentially between no apartheid (Democratic Party) [DP] grand territorial apartheid (Conservative Party) [CP] and functional apartheid (National Party) [NP].

This has not always been clear during the long drawnout election campaign where issues have been blurred.

The campaign started off very badly for the NP, timed as it was to solve a power struggle in the party and not to take advantage of a favourable economic or political climate.

The economy was teetering on the brink of a downslide and it was clear that bread-and-butter issues would dominate—to the detriment of the NP.



The unseemly struggle by the NP to unseat President Botha also counted heavily against it.

The NP seemed paralysed by the leadership crisis but took the initiative for the first time in late June with its five-year plan of action.

It became clear then that the NP was competing for the same votes as the DP.

From that point the National Party presented the campaign largely as a choice between its own sensible and moderate plan to get rid of apartheid—and the DP's drastic plan which, they said, would lead to surrender to the radicals.

The NP criticised many of its own policies, both political and economic—but with promises to correct them.

The DP picked this up very quickly and finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz asked from the start why the NP was promising to cut taxes and State spending in five years when it could do it immediately with the stroke of a pen.

And DP co-leader Dr Zach de Beer said NP leader Mr F.W. de Klerk had in effect indicted his own party by focusing his campaign on five main issues—the deeply-divided country the breakdown in negotiations, poverty, unequal distribution of political power and the revolutionary climate.

These were admissions of failure by the NP, he said. And he and other DP leaders said that the NP was running away from its own track record.

The NP also presented itself as more liberal by vague promises to relax rigid race classification and introduce an open group and some form of voluntary group formation.

It also laid claim to the SA Law Commissions Report recommending a Bill of Human Rights—without officially endorsing it. The NP believed it had wrested the initiative from the DP late in the campaign when the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] launched its campaign of defiance against the elections.

The NP revived the old "soft on security" argument against the DP. Though the strategy clearly paid some dividends, it did not seem to be as effective as it was in 1987.

This was partly because the DP had anticipated the strategy by heavily stressing security in its election manifesto.

And the issue had some advantages for the DP too. The MDM campaign focused attention the government's practice of petty apartheid.

Mr De Klerk was whisked around Europe and southern African for a bewildering series of meetings, designed to boost his "negotiator" image.

By the end of the campaign the NP was boasting that the "give F.W. a chance" factor had wiped out all DP gains.

On the CP side, the NP concentrated its attack on the "Boksburg syndrome"—the inevitable consumer boycotts and white hardship which would follow from implementing CP policy.

It had an advantage that it lacked in 1987, in the form of evidence of what happened when the CP took control.

The CP hit back by focussing on the P.W. Botha/Mandela meeting which, it said, showed the NP's willingness to capitulate.

### 'Ideological Cleavages' Split North, South

MB0709052489 Johannesburg S.A.P.A. in English  
0508 GMT 7 Sep 89

[Text] Johannesburg Sep 7 S.A.P.A.—The general election result revealed a sharply divided White electorate, with ideological cleavages splitting North and South.

Natal and Cape voters were mainly cool to the advances of the Conservative [CP] which was born in the Transvaal and this time made huge advances into the Orange Free State [OFS].

Natal is now equally divided between the ruling National Party and the young Democratic Party [DP], which held on to its six seats and pulled back another four that the NP had taken in the 1987 election. The CP failed to make any gains in this province.

In the Cape Province, the voters remained mostly loyal to the NP, but the CP took the rural Kuruman seat and the blue collar element in Uitenhage swung that seat their way too.

The DP took back five Cape seats it had lost previously to the NP, but failed to make expected gains in places such as Helderberg and the two East London seats.

The real strength of the CP still lies in the Transvaal, where it has 30 seats to the NP's 33 and the DP's 11. The original rural support has spread into urban blue collar areas, enabling it to win Pretoria West, and some Reef seats such as Maraisburg and Meyerton. The DP stronghold remains the prosperous urban areas of Johannesburg's northern suburbs—Parktown, Houghton, Bryanston and co-leader Wynand Malan's Randburg.

Even where the CP failed to win seats, it reduced the NP majority and in some cases came within a hair's breadth of winning, which must be a source of unease for the NP and DP.

In the OFS, the CP made its most spectacular advance, gaining six former NP seats and tying with the NP in Fauresmith. If the Fauresmith tie is decided in the CP's favour, it will have exactly half the OFS seats. The popular vote over the entire White electorate gave the NP less than half the total, although its share was the greatest of the three parties that won seats.

The fourth party, the HNP [Reformed National Party], failed to win a seat and now disappears from Parliament.

### **More Than 3 Million Workers, Students Protest**

*MB0609184289 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1837 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 6, SAPA—The Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] said tonight more than three million workers and students heeded a call for a national protest against the tri-cameral parliamentary elections.

"Today's racist elections were marked by the biggest ever mass action in the history of South Africa," the anti-apartheid alliance said in a statement.

"The MDM estimates that over three million workers and students actively took part in protest action in every corner of our country," it added.

The movement called a two-day protest strike beginning yesterday, marking the climax of the anti-apartheid defiance campaign.

"Our people conclusively demonstrated in action that the campaign of defiance against apartheid and minority rule is not the work of a 'few generals,' but is involving the masses of our people," the MDM said.

It said protest action "was substantial" throughout the country. In many areas the stayaway action from schools and factories was close on 100 per cent.

"We estimate that the national average of workers staying away in the urban areas was 80 per cent," it added.

"This is more remarkable when one considers that it has taken place in the midst of a massive wave of state repression," the movement said.

The protest action had been conducted in a "dignified and peaceful way, despite all provocation they have experienced over the last few weeks."

It added that the action was not aimed at disrupting the elections "which we consider to be totally irrelevant to the future of our country."

"This massive national action was far more than a symbolic demonstration of our rejection of apartheid and minority rule.

"It demonstrated in action our peoples determination to commit themselves to and intensify and programme of united mass defiance which will result in the eradication of the crime of apartheid and the creation of a new South Africa," the MDM said.

### **Cape Protesters Burn Barricades Election Night**

*MB0709072989 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] As the voting drew to a close, violence flared.

Cape Town was surrounded by a ring of fire last night as protesters burned barricades and cars along all the major routes of the peninsula.

Four people are said to have been killed and around 100 injured in clashes.

### **Barricades, Police Patrols Mark Manenberg Voting**

*MB0609170089 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1640 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept 6 SAPA—The pop of teargas grenades and the black smoke of burning tyres filled the air around the Manenberg Community Hall, one of the voting points in the House of Representatives elections, as a trickle of voters registered their ballots today.

A total of 140 people had cast their votes by 5pm while outside in Manenberg Avenue thousands of residents thronged the streets as yellow casspirs manoeuvred past the flaming barricades.

Occasionally police dispersed knots of people with gas grenades while the police helicopter circled overhead.

In Duinefontein Road, a major artery, burning barricades stretched intermittently for more than one-and-a-half kilometres while casspirs again patrolled and residents lined the pavements.

Rocks littered the roadway. A SAPA reporter saw a Casspir stop and police ran out firing their shotguns at fleeing youths. Youngsters said the unrest began at 10am and that several people, including a three-year-old child, were earlier wounded by birdshot.

In Kraaifontein residents said a pall of black smoke was visible over the coloured areas and that they could hear shots being fired.

The returning officer for Manenberg said 1310 postal and special votes had already been registered in the constituency, which is contested by four candidates.

"This made the percentage by 5pm of 17 per cent better than last time," he said.

"The unrest had affected the voting, because it has not stopped. This is causing concern. I must congratulate the police for doing a fantastic job. If we do not have their help, we would be sitting in a tight spot," he said.

Outside, special constables armed with shotguns ringed the hall and sealed off the road in the vicinity.

Manenberg is a low income high density housing area.

Smoke from barricades was also seen in Gatesville and further south on the Cape Flats.

**'Thousands' Return to Work After Stayaway**

*MB0709093189 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0912 GMT 7 Sep 89*

[Text] Durban Sept 7 SAPA—Thousands of workers who heeded a call from the mass democratic movement [MDM] for a two-day stayaway returned to work today.

From early today minibuses and PUTCO [Public Utility Transport of Corporation] buses ferried workers to Durban, which had been quiet since Tuesday.

The stayaway, which was between 85 percent and 100 per cent effective in Durban, was initiated by the MDM in protest against yesterday's general election.

The stayaway also affected schools and at least 10 Indian schools boycotted classes.

A number of supermarkets were hit and casual labourers were hired to fill in. Bread and milk deliveries were back to normal.

Hundreds of workers from townships in and around Durban were seen waiting at bus stops to come to work.

Meanwhile 22 people were arrested in Durban yesterday after a placard demonstration in Brickhill Road and Reservoir Hills. They were charged under the Internal Security Act, appeared in court and were later released on bail.

At Tongaat 200 banner-waving and chanting pupils of the Buffelsdale Secondary School marched about three kilometres to the polling booth where the House of Delegates elections was taking place. Police took no action and they later dispersed.

Police were present at a number of townships early today but no incidents were reported.

**Stellenbosch University Students Protest 5 Sep**

*MB0509134489 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1327 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Stellenbosch, Sept 5, SAPA—Police today used sjamboks and dogs to break up a group of about 700 University of Stellenbosch workers and students in a protest march to the city centre. Police afterwards scoured the university campus rounding up participants in the march who had not already been arrested.

The students met earlier in the Sanlam Hall in the Students Centre and at about 2.30 marched off the campus armed linked in rows of six. Marshalls ensured that the group remained orderly.

They had turned into Bird Street next to the Die Braak Commonage when the first row of marchers were halted by police.

A television camera crew was arrested and put in a van. Police with dogs approached the front marchers and people appeared to panic and ran.

Police immediately gave chase using sjamboks and their dogs. People fell on the rain-drenched road losing items of clothing and shoes in their haste to get away.

Shortly afterwards about 10 police vans drove up Victoria Street halting to pick up people they thought had been involved in the demonstration and loading them into lockup vans. Shocked students regrouped at the Students Centre.

One group of students angrily ripped down a number of National Party election posters at the centre.

**Further on Protest**

*MB0509213589 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2012 GMT 5 Sep 89*

[Text] Stellenbosch Sept 5 SAPA—About 700 Stellenbosch University workers and students were dispersed by police in the centre of the town today after taking part in a protest march against the Labour Relations Amendment Act. Police also combed the streets after the march and several people were seen being led away. The march followed a lunchtime meeting in the Langenhoven Student's Centre attended by about 1200 workers and students. A police spokesman said tonight "about 200 people took part in an illegal march" in the town.

He said police had warned the group to disperse but they "refused" whereupon 33 people were arrested. The spokesman denied police had used dogs or quirts to disperse the marchers.

Veteran anti-apartheid activist, Dr Beyers Naude, was to have addressed the meeting, but the meeting went ahead with only student speakers.

Students and residents of the town watched in astonishment as the chanting and signing column—directed by marshalls—marched to the town centre with arms linked in rows of six at about 2.30pm. The group marched through the CBD [Central Business District] and within seconds after the group had entered Bird Street several police vans were on the scene.

Marchers seemed to panic and scatter when police with dogs approached the front rows, chased by other police. Onlookers fled and the security gates of a nearby shopping centre were closed to the public.

The first person arrested was Stellenbosch NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] leader, Ms Leslee Durr, who was led away to awaiting van. A foreign TV crew was also arrested.

Afterwards, a column of police vans drove up Victoria Street and picked up people they thought had been involved in the march while students later re-grouped at the student's centre and one group of angry students tore down a number of National Party election posters.

Lawyers said 37 people were arrested and charged with attending an illegal gathering. They were released on R50 admission-of-guilt fines or R50 bail.

**Explosion Delays Cape Town-Stellenbosch Trains**

*MB0609055889 Johannesburg SABA in English  
0538 GMT 6 Sep 89*

[Text] Cape Town Sept SABA—An explosion on the railway line near Faure Station between Cape Town and Stellenbosch last night is delaying early morning trains. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

It is understood no one was injured by the blast. It had this morning not been established how much damage had been caused.

A South African Transport Services spokesman announced the explosion, saying trains on the Strand and Stellenbosch lines would be delayed by up to 40 minutes following a blast on the lines.

He said the blast had been reported about 1am.

Trains running between the Strand, Stellenbosch and Cape Town would be delayed—the 5:28am train from the Strand, for example, was expected in Cape Town 40 minutes late.

## Angola

**\* Factional Differences Within UNITA Noted**

34420118a Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 89 p 37

[Article by Miguel Vieira]

[Text] The government and rebel troops are exhausted. It has been 14 years of war, 200,000 dead, a million refugees. With a handshake, the Angolan leaders confined themselves to inaugurating the cease-fire celebration—they are definitely committed to the success of peace. But there is at least one price: Small skirmishes, previously overshadowed by the urgency of battle, have come to gain greater importance, and are beginning to drive apart wartime companions.

"Broadcast speeches or press conferences often have no purpose other than provocation, and they will be simply and completely ignored, because the Angolan people now need peace, and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] will contribute to that end." This is the last of six points of a communique signed by Jonas Savimbi on 10 July.

The telex, with the cited passage, was made public in Lisbon 2 days after its approval by the Political Bureau of the rebel movement's Central Committee, during the last press conference by UNITA's representative in Portugal. At the time, there had not been an earlier announcement; reporters and guerrilla leaders were, as they say, caught by surprise, so much so that the last part of the communique was unnoticed by everyone.

There are no conditions. It is clearly a message to the UNITA structures outside Angola, to its foreign representatives, particularly the one in Lisbon. And it is also a directive that, in itself, disallows certain perhaps more radical tendencies within the movement. But at the least, and this is what is important, it recognizes factions that diverge from the current political line of the leadership.

What is really happening? The sixth point of the communique, which is not articulated with the others preceding it (for that reason it is transcribed separately) could, in theory, be directed to the other side, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], but in that case there would be no need to disguise its intended audience. For that very reason, what seems at first glance a coded note is no longer such: "Broadcast speeches and press conferences" are thus those produced within UNITA itself.

And which speeches are these which "have no purpose other than provocation"? Some of them were articulated during the course of the meeting with reporters in Lisbon, such as the case of the position taken by the UNITA representation in Lisbon with respect to the diplomatic role of Cavaco Silva's government in the current Angolan peace process.

That organization stated: "Recent developments in Portuguese diplomatic activity with respect to Angola reflect the current government's error and lack of political perspective..." which, "...linking itself with the MPLA, believes in the success of the so-called 'amnesty, clemency, and harmonization' policy, thus making infeasible the undertaking of any role in the process now begun in Gbadolite."

And it adds, "The recent statements of those responsible for Portuguese diplomacy deserve justified reservation on the part of UNITA, until the Portuguese government clarifies whether it intends to intervene as a representative of or procurer for the MPLA, or whether, on the contrary, it intends to serve as a disinterested mediator, facilitating understanding between feuding brothers."

This latter possibility would only be realistic if the Lisbon government "formally recognizes the UNITA representation in Portugal, ...establishing institutional relations with UNITA, which includes the visit of a government representative to Jamba to hear" from Jonas Savimbi "the same as they were allowed to hear from the MPLA president his views on the national reconciliation process."

True or false, the truth is that this is an aggressive posture with respect to Portuguese diplomacy. However, more important than that is that it contradicts the UNITA leadership's position.

The fourth point of the very same communique written the 10th of this month by the UNITA Political Bureau says, to quote: "Every European country that, like Portugal, wishes to play an important role in the national reconciliation process in Angola should note from now on that, on UNITA's part, they will be welcome, provided that all non-African efforts are focused within Africa."

The "divergencies" do not end there. The "Lisbon UNITA" stated at the beginning of the negotiations that the movement was "in a privileged position," while Savimbi gave signs of agreeing with Mobutu Sese Seko when the latter declared that in Angola "there are no winners or losers," that is, that the government and the opposition have to be considered as equals as an initial position for the success of the peace negotiations.

The rebels' political bureau, says the second point of the communique to which we have been referring, states that "the cease-fire has never been violated by anyone, although we regret minor incidents that took place on 24 July" (emphasis is ours); the Lisbon representation, led by Alcides Sakala, admits "violations of the cease-fire" that "directly result from a lack of definition of the means of its application and control."

The UNITA leadership has not yet rejected—as Alcides Sakala's "group" does definitively—the policy of "amnesty, clemency, and national harmonization," proposed by Jose Eduardo dos Santos. It is known that it was in part this plan that made possible the agreement



between the 18 chiefs of state present at the Zaire summit, and was the base for the previously mentioned Gbadolite agreement. A total refusal, therefore, would not be advisable, at least at the beginning of the Luanda government's initiative. Meanwhile, the rebel delegation in our country argues that UNITA cannot accept "the intended integration of some of its members within the MPLA, which claims to be the 'only' party." Or, as they later say, not without contradiction: "It is impossible for anyone in UNITA, whoever he may be, to be integrated into the MPLA."

In sum, what excess political tact Savimbi may possess is lacking in the UNITA foreign representation. The leader's cautious stance contrasts with the "sharp-edged" attitudes of Alcides Sakala and his colleagues, who could end up damaging the course of the peace and reconciliation process.

The differences in attitude between the "center" and the "periphery," explained in part by the presence or lack of it on the field of battle and by the political pressures to which the foreign UNITA offices are subject in the countries in which they are established, are not in every case insignificant. Proof of that is the fact that the first press conference given by Alcides Sakala after the Gbadolite agreements had been postponed twice.

#### Communication Problems

The Angolan question suffers from a communications problem. At every level, Alcides Sakala most certainly was awaiting orders from his superiors—which ended up arriving at a bad time. The "incidents" or violations of the cease-fire were explained by several sources as resulting from difficulties of communications between the military chiefs and commandos based in the most remote areas; there being complaints on both sides, this applies to both UNITA and Luanda. The Gbadolite agreements, with the exception of the final declaration (a collection of generalities), are maintained in the deepest secrecy, which gives rise to speculation and to the most complete confusion, even among the authorities responsible.

One of those problems, still to be deciphered, is that of Jonas Savimbi's status. Will he withdraw? Go into exile? Step to the side? It is not merely a Portuguese affair. Mobutu received the UNITA leader last Sunday, apparently to discuss Savimbi's future after the peace negotiations.

Between Mobutu and Savimbi there are inconsistencies. It is said, in Lisbon, that the "withdrawal" of the rebel leader is a "complete lie." Does that mean that the president of Zaire lied? Or is it, rather, an attempt to gain time, to delay UNITA's "beheading", at least until the end of the negotiations with Jose Eduardo dos Santos' representatives?

The most significant of the examples of lack of communication occurred last weekend. It was simply this: The reinitiation of the negotiations in Zaire was considered

certain, based upon statements by a Kinshasa diplomat involved in the process. The following day, in the end, they had not been started.

The UNITA delegation, headed by Demostenes Amos Chilinguita, has in fact been in Zaire since the 11th of this month, awaiting their Angolan counterpart team, led by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] Chief of Staff Antonio dos Santos Franca, "N'dalu."

#### \* Spain Seeks Greater Economic Cooperation

34420118b Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jul 89 p 35

[Article by Fernando Barciela]

[Excerpt] When the Spanish socialists came to power in Madrid in 1982, they immediately turned their eyes toward the Portuguese-speaking countries and defined us as a priority zone for expansion. Madrid, which until then had shown practically no interest in Sub-Saharan Africa, decided in a governmental conference at Bata that the five Portuguese-speaking countries, and no others, such as the English- or French-speaking countries, had to be the object of their expansion on the continent. Spanish Government Vice President Alfonso Guerra's trip to Angola the 10th through the 13th of last month had as an objective the laying of the cornerstone of a cooperative structure, in which the Spaniards have placed the highest hopes.

The African adventure is, for the Spaniards, something relatively new. If it is true that some of their enterprises had already been present in Angola, particularly during the Portuguese time, what is certain is that the Madrid government had never considered those countries as interesting zones. Spain does not have great experience in African affairs and its experience in Equatorial Guinea was sufficiently discouraging to lead many Spaniards to consider African questions as of little interest. But in this case, the fact that the country entered the EEC in 1986, where cooperation with Africa is a topic of first priority, and the reality of some commercial and economic relations, which were being opened by private enterprise, finally led Madrid to show greater interest in these countries. The creation, some months ago, of a new bureaucratic structure, the Agency for Cooperation, in which there is a department dedicated almost exclusively to cooperation with the Portuguese-speaking countries, is proof of their interest.

#### Growing Economic Relations

Angola, in particular, is a country that is starting to be important to Spain. At this time it is the fifth largest of Spain's trade partners on the continent, but if we do not count the countries in North Africa, it is the second largest, after Nigeria. When Spain's presence in the country became more solid, particularly in the area of fishing, the most important thing that occurred between

Madrid and Luanda was the signing of a petroleum agreement, for Spain to import 30,000 barrels of oil daily.

The latest figures indicate that in 1988 Spain imported from Angola \$88.5 million (some 14 billion escudos) and exported some \$62 million (about 10 billion escudos); however, according to several sources, the real trade figures could be even significantly higher. Oil is Spain's principal import from Angola.

Spaniards believe that the country has brilliant potential for the future, as the majority of the newspapers in this country emphasize, and they also believe that Angola is a payer that respects payment dates and does not tend to create problems with late payments, nor even significant delays. The fact that the balance of payments is in deficit to Spain and that there is good and secure collateral in terms of oil, means that the concession of extensions or credits is viewed with confidence by Madrid.

With this whole perspective in view, it was not surprising that Spain, during its vice president's visit, offered the African country an entire line of significantly generous credit. Initial reports indicate that Madrid has delivered some \$60 million, but this figure in the end was reduced to 22 billion pesetas in loans and 1.5 billion in contributions to be written off.

The Spanish newspapers, which have not ceased to emphasize that until now there are only four countries in the world that have lent money to Angola and that they are Portugal, Brazil, Italy, and Spain, say that the credits delivered to the Luanda government are distributed in the following manner: \$65 million in short-term credits, plus \$60 million in FAD credits. Long-term credits, on the order of \$50 million, are still conditioned upon negotiations that Angola must hold shortly with the Paris Club. Madrid has guaranteed in any case to Angola that if there is no agreement in Paris it would try to procure the money through the signing of a bilateral agreement next September. All that adds up to some \$175 million in loans.

The 1.5 billion pesetas that Spain will donate to Angola will be utilized for the initiation or continuation of a series of projects in which Spain participates, bilaterally with Angola or with other partners. This figure comes from an agreement signed only days ago in the context of the Mixed Spain-Angola Cooperation Commission and with the money a school for rural extension will be constructed, equipment will be furnished to the recently constructed Luanda Ophthalmological Center, a technical study will be performed for the electrification of Angola's capital, and some 3,000 tons of wheat will be delivered annually. It will also be used for Spain to participate in the reconstruction of the Benguela railroad. With respect to the credits, the Spanish press has not ceased pointing out that the figure provided—\$175 million—means nothing less than 20 percent of the total of all imports purchased by the African country.

Another agreement signed in recent days in Angola was that of the purchase of 15,000 barrels of oil per day,

which replaced the previous one of 30,000 barrels. These purchases, now signed, will be at the market price while the previous ones were effected at prices higher than the market, as a "generous aid."

### The Spanish Presence in Angola

Some Spanish newspapers have not ceased emphasizing the "intelligence" of Spain's presence in Angola. One of them said that "an intelligent bet allowed Spain to conquer, in that period, a good position in Angola's foreign trade, without engaging in excessive risk." The same newspaper stated that "Spain was one of the first countries in the world to recognize the Angolan government in 1975, even though trade relations were practically nonexistent until 1982, with the exception of the fishing sector."

This idea, that of a bet on Angola, was formalized by Alfonso Guerra during his visit. He said that "we made an intelligent bet on giving our support to the Luanda regime in recent years, in the face of the cold shoulder on the part of other Western countries, led by the support of the United States to the anticommunist guerrilla movement." Guerra explained to the media representatives accompanying him that "our policy was gratefully received by the Angolan authorities, which is why Spain is situated in an advantageous position with respect to the multiple contracts that it will sign in reconstructing the country's productive system, once the armed conflict is completely terminated."

Those who accompanied Alfonso Guerra, some from the Agency for Cooperation, and staunch supporters of the idea that Spain be the dominant power in Angola, never ceased commenting to the reporters present on "this country's enormous potential." The delegate of the trade mission to Angola, Jesus Varela, explained to the EL PAIS correspondent in Lisbon, Nicole Guardiola, that Angola's territory is five times greater than that of Spain. [passage omitted]

### \* Archbishop Accuses Portugal of 'Ambiguity'

34420116a Lisbon JORNAL DE O DIA in Portuguese  
16 Jul 89 p 9

[Article by Santana Lopes]

[Text] The president of the Angolan Episcopal Conference stated yesterday [15 July 1989] in Lisbon that the attitude of the Portuguese Government with regard to Angola is "ambiguous" and that the Executive "has always been clearly sympathetic toward the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]."

In an interview with Radio Renascença, Dom Manuel Franklin da Costa called the attitude of the Portuguese Government "unrealistic" and showed surprise over the fact that "Portuguese Government officials talked about Angola, ignoring the fact that a civil war was going on



there." Dom Manuel Franklin da Costa further said that "Angola does not want to fall into a kind of colonialism once again."

The archbishop of Lubango stressed the importance of the role that Portugal has to play in bringing together UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA, in the sequence of the Gbadolite talks which led to the peace agreement. "Bringing the parties together is not just looking at the economy," he stressed.

When asked to comment on the sums of money that the secretary of state for cooperation, Durao Barroso, has offered to the Angolan Government, Dom Franklin da Costa stated that "the people who are benefitting from those amounts of money are the members of the government and not the people."

The president of the Episcopal Conference spoke of the need to reopen the factories and to put the means of raising their standard of living within the reach of the people. The Angolan archbishop stressed: "The money coming from Cabinda petroleum is being used not for the people, but to pay for arms, airplanes, especially war planes, cannons, and sophisticated weapons."

The statements made by the president of the Angolan Episcopal Conference—alleging that the Portuguese executive is acting in an ambiguous manner with regard to Angola—do not surprise, or at least should not surprise, well-informed citizens.

The truth is that the current executive should not be the only one held to blame for such a situation, when it is common knowledge that, since 25 April 1974, all the successive governments that have resulted from free elections, and that have therefore been compatible with democracy in principle, have ended up turning their backs on such an unsuspected ideology. The Alvor accords, in addition to being vilified by well-known leaders of the revolution, have been ignored by parties without going through any political gymnastics and mostly without any moral gymnastics.

Then came the civil war in Angola and in Mozambique, which is still going on and that now counts an imposing number of dead and injured, which would have been unimaginable during the period of the Portuguese establishment.

We did little or nothing so that the people of those nations would forsake the armed struggle, the fratricidal struggle, and build free countries, nations worthy of the work initiated by the Portuguese.

If our so-called Left can be considered irresponsible in these areas so dear to the afflicted populations, the Right does not deserve any praise either. Impervious to any reason, we furnished money and arms to communist regimes that are now exterminating their own fellow countrymen.

As if it were not enough that we have plunged millions of citizens into the darkness of dictatorships and obsolete politics, of hunger, divisiveness...into a sort of end, even so, we are now insisting on blackening our historical image even more.

## Botswana

### President Announces 7 Oct Election Day

MB0709084689 Gaborone Domestic Service in English  
1610 GMT 6 Sep 89

[Text] October 7 has been declared the date for this year's general elections.

The president, Dr Quett Masire, has issued (rates?) of elections for the 34 parliamentary constituencies.

The returning officers will receive nominations between the hours from 0900 to 1300 and 1430 to 1700 on Friday, 15 September 1989.

The (?said rates) further direct that any poll which may be necessary shall be held on 7 October this year.

## Mozambique

### \* Magude Situation After Rebel Attacks Described

#### \* Armed Forces Successes

34420126a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
21 Jun 89 p 8

[Article by Augusto Helio]

[Text] On reaching the seat of the district of Magude in the northern part of the province of Maputo, after a ride of approximately 117 km along the deplorable National Highway No 1 from the capital of the country, this reporter stayed in that locality for 2 days. During that time, he learned about the present situation existing there following two terrorist attacks on the town carried out by armed bandits in the months of February and March of this year.

Life in the various sectors is continuing with relative normality. During the day, the people devote themselves to the work of fencing the peripheral areas, so as to prevent or hinder possible bandit incursions, while they no longer have to leave the town at night to seek shelter in the forest, because the massive presence of military troops in every corner of every area is keeping things calm.

It will be remembered that the first attack occurred on 15 February and involved about 200 heavily armed malefactors, while the second, an incursion by approximately 500 bandits, took place on 17 March.

"Without a doubt, this has been the most serious situation experienced by our town in recent years, after the

natural catastrophes." This was the impression of a number of residents of the town of Magude to whom our reporter talked, and this view is also shared by the deputy district administrator, Mario Alberto Chauque.

During the two savage raids, which began in the middle of the night and lasted until dawn, hundreds of individuals were raped and wounded, while five commercial establishments were entirely destroyed. In addition, a food warehouse and a vehicle were entirely destroyed by fire, and eight defenseless individuals lost their lives. NOTICIAS has learned that after the attacks, a large part of the population fled the town to hide along the banks of the Incomati River and in the extensive cane plantings of the Incomati Farm Enterprise in order to escape death, since the attack began on the other side of the river. It was across the Incomati River bridge that the villagers escaped from the town, under the protection of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

#### Breathing More Easily

In an interview with our reporter, the deputy district administrator in Magude said that at present, the situation in the town is relatively calm. This is because the residents have become aware of the need to participate in self-defense, and they are working with the Armed Forces by denouncing any enemy situation.

So it was, for example, that shortly after our arrival, the local authorities learned of our presence, and this information was immediately communicated to the military structures, which promptly made further information available. This process alone gives an indication of the excellent organization which currently characterizes the people of Magude.

"During the period between the last attack and the end of April, the people lived in a veritable atmosphere of tension, fearing new incursions by the criminal bands, to the extent of withdrawing to the forest every night to wait for daylight," the administrator said.

"In recent days, trucks have come frequently from the capital of the country and other places, bringing back people who left after the attacks," Mario Chauque added.

In fact, this reporter found that trade activity has been reestablished, and the various public institutions are operating again as well.

#### Defenders of the Towns

As soon as morning came, we could see hundreds of individuals leaving the town for the surrounding area of approximately 10 km, the Chobela zone in particular. We decided to follow them to their destination. When we caught up with the people, some hundreds were already busy digging holes into which stakes would be driven to support the barbed wire to be attached later.

Returning to the town, we sought out the deputy district administrator. He explained that this is a campaign designed to prevent, or at least to hinder, the armed bandits from gaining access for any future raids on the towns. "To carry out this work, we mobilized the people to take part. They have contributed sums exceeding 6 million meticals, used to purchase the stakes, as well as the barbed wire and other necessary accessories," the deputy administrator emphasized.

#### FPLM Regains Control

According to the deputy administrator in Magude, the combat actions of the FPLM have not only intensified in the area around the town, but throughout the district as well.

He commented that our forces recently took back three localities which had been under the control of the armed bandits—Phandjane, Swane, and Moine. Also, actions for the purpose of recovering the other three—Mapulanguene, Mahele, and Muthaze—are under way. The population of this last village has dispersed.

#### \* Hunger Stalks Population

34420126a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] About 50,000 of the more than 96,000 residents of the district of Magude, in the province of Maputo, are continuing to experience hunger and malnutrition as a direct result of the destabilizing activities of the armed bandits. In fact, these individuals have become incapable of continuing to work the land to support themselves, because they are living in scattered localities due to lack of security in their places of origin. As a corollary to this situation, these citizens need emergency aid. It is above all the children who are affected by various diseases, including scabies, diarrhea, elephantiasis, and malaria.

According to reports obtained in the area by our reporters, the number of persons in the situation described above may be even greater, since the reports obtained are only estimates from the zones where the war is not making itself felt so seriously.

As a result, government efforts and assistance from international organizations have in recent years offered these citizens, who have traditionally raised crops and cattle, their only hope for life, as has been the case in other regions of the country affected by the war.

This population group includes those who were recently repatriated from South Africa, many of them now living in the Mapulanguene region.

Our reporters learned that these individuals are living as nomads, based on the level of the barbarous actions of the armed bandits in the various regions. By way of example, tragic situations experienced by such individuals of various generations have been reported at the Phandjane administrative station and in the localities of

Swane and Moine, which the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] have recently taken back, as well as the regions of Mapulanguene, Mahele, and Muthaze, which remain to be won back. It is the population of the latter which is most widely dispersed.

"As a result of these victories by the FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces], it is now possible to undertake an assessment of the needs of the people who have lived as captives of the malefactors," the deputy administrator of the district of Magude, Mario Alberto Chauque, volunteered.

A large proportion of the approximately 50,000 inhabitants living under the control of the bandits in the zones recently recovered by our forces are still suffering from hunger and various diseases, since they have not even been able to travel to other regions where there are minimal conditions for obtaining food. And they have even less access to any opportunity to produce foodstuffs.

#### Refugee Center

In the course of their work in the town of Magude, our reporters learned about the situation of the hundreds of war refugees being accommodated at the center established for them within this town.

The majority of the individuals being sheltered there were repatriated from South Africa. They include children, young people, and old people of both sexes, who together have only the 10 tents allocated to accommodate them by the Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters (DPCCN).

Some of the refugees say that they have been in that locality since the beginning of this year. They are waiting for a change in conditions so that they can rebuild their lives—in particular crop areas and places to establish their respective homes.

According to Miguel Victor, the head of the reception committee for the repatriated individuals and the official in charge of the center, these citizens are being supported by donations of food and clothing made locally or by the DPCCN and the Red Cross.

"For a considerable time now, we have been awaiting the distribution of land for the displaced persons located here in some minimally secure area which offers the conditions needed for farming," Miguel Victor commented. He added that the local bodies are studying the possibilities in this connection.

It should be noted that although there has been no concrete decision about the future of these displaced persons, some of them have already begun preparing the earth along the banks of the Incomati River and in the settlement of Magulguane for the planting of some subsistence crops. However, this undertaking has been seriously threatened by the lack of seeds.

#### Health Aid

Our interlocutor expressed regret at the limited health aid being provided to the hundreds of displaced persons in question, who are already suffering from illness because of the dubious conditions in which they have lived since leaving their places of origin some time ago.

Recently, five such individuals, including three children, died of various diseases. The incidence of diarrhea, elephantiasis, and malaria is particularly high.

On the day we visited the center, for example, a little girl of 2 died of elephantiasis, because, as the mother of the child, Carolina Muchanga, explained, she had been suffering from the disease for more than a year.

#### Red Cross Aid

During our stay in this town, the NOTICIAS reporters observed the distribution of various articles by a brigade from the provincial office of the Red Cross of Mozambique. The items distributed to about 300 needy persons at the center included various items of clothing, blankets, soap, and cooking oil. Items were also distributed to the centers caring for orphans and old people, and also to the prisoners at the local jail.

It was noted that the aid provided by the Red Cross to the needy people in Magude was the second distribution of this sort carried out by this humanitarian organization this year.

#### \* Cattle Threatened

34420126a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
27 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Augusto Helio]

[Text] The district of Magude, in the northern part of the Province of Maputo, is currently experiencing a most critical period in terms of livestock breeding, since there are only 23,000 head of animals to be found in the cooperative, private, and family sectors at present. This last sector has more than half of the animals. According to information obtained by our reporter in this area from Alberto Macie, the district director of agriculture, the number of animals declined substantially in the course of last year, since the total came to approximately 50,000 head in 1987.

Traditionally, the district of Magude, which now has just over 96,000 inhabitants and covers an area of approximately 6,000 square km, has been a region where the population had a cattle-raising potential. It had come to rank first in the province.

According to the figures available to us, for example, Magude had a total of about 150,000 head of cattle in 1983. This number was greatly reduced as a result of the actions of the armed bandits, leaving the district with only 85,000 head by 1985. This total, in turn, was subsequently reduced to the present figure.

In addition to the destructive activities of the armed bandits, the drought which plagued the southern part of the country for 5 years and the floods from which the district suffered in 1985 have also contributed to the present situation.

"The situation would not be as alarming as it is if the natural calamities which devastated the zone, causing the death of many hundreds of animals, had not been aggravated by the indiscriminate slaughtering perpetrated by the armed bandits (and some of the residents)," Alberto Macie explained.

As has happened in the rest of the country, where the malefactors have attacked population centers with minimal conditions for livestock breeding, the family sector in many localities in this district has lost thousands of head of cattle to theft by the bandits.

#### **Lack of Pastureland**

During his stay in the town in this district, our reporter saw numerous herds of cattle heading in and out of the town, both early in the morning and at nightfall.

This phenomenon aroused curiosity about the reason. As some of the townspeople explained, the movement of these animals belonging to the family sector is a result of the lack of suitable pastureland.

"Since conditions are not sufficiently safe in the rural sector, because of the actions of the bandits, cattlemen from the interior have settled in the town with a part of their cattle herds," they explained.

In fact, these cattlemen make long daily trips with their herds into the interior in search of pasturage, returning only at the end of the day.

According to the district director of agriculture, this movement is in a way contributing to the loss of animals, since they spend a great part of the day on the move, and not actually grazing, which they are often unable to do for as long as would be desirable.

Our reporter found that the fields available in the environs of the town of Magude are not being utilized for pasturage, because, it is alleged, they are intended exclusively for crop production.

#### **Excessive Slaughtering**

The few head of cattle kept fenced in the environs of the town are the animals which have survived the efforts of the various groups of armed bandits to steal them at various points in the administrative districts of Mapulanguene, Mahele, Phandjane, and Muthaze.

In individual situations in the localities of Mahele and Muthaze, where the people are living in scattered accommodations because of the atrocities committed by the armed bandits, it is not known for certain if the animals which were there previously were slaughtered by the malefactors or not.

Our source said that the lack of pasturage has led to uncontrolled slaughtering by animal owners, as a means of preventing the loss of animals likely to die of hunger.

He emphasized that slaughtering is not proceeding on a regular basis at the local slaughterhouses, since the cost of purchase from the owners of the animals, and consequently the sale price, are high.

The director of agriculture for the district of Magude said that there are practically no goats or swine in the zone, because the few breeders there were took their animals to other regions, the area near the city of Maputo in particular.

#### **\* 'Armed Bandits' Assault on Mavago Fails**

34420127b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
13 Jul 89 p 8

[Article by Jaizama Phanyine]

[Text] An attempted attack upon and occupation of the seat of the district of Mavago, in Niassa, by a group of 625 armed bandits, was repelled on 1 and 2 July of this year by the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FAM)-FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] troops stationed in that northern zone of the country. It has been confirmed that in the bloody battles waged by our forces, 10 bandits were killed, while many of the injured were taken away by the malefactors when they fled, according to information provided by a source at the Niassa Provincial Military Command.

Citizens who were kidnapped by the bandits but were later able to escape from the clutches of the assassins also said in statements to the media that they saw the bodies of many of the criminals in the waters of the Mapela River. Those shot by the FAM were thrown by their comrades into the river, the course of which winds through the outskirts of the seat of the Mavago district.

Utilizing various kinds of war materiel, the enemy besieged the town from four positions from which some successful attacks have been launched. Some concentrated their fire, while others proceeded simultaneously to plunder the belongings of the people and to destroy the social and economic infrastructures. After terrorizing the town in this way, they also kidnapped three citizens and burned 751 homes and 14 granaries.

Two days after the battles ended, the district seat still presented a desolate appearance. In almost all of the neighborhoods, ashy dust rose from the ruins on which the citizens were rebuilding their homes. Around each of them, matchwood and fruit trees such as papayas, mangoes, bananas, and others, drooped, showing browned leaves and branches bearing witness to the flames from the burning houses to which they were exposed days earlier.



The conventional homes (of masonry) had their doors and windows forced open and broken. Office and household furniture was burned or totally broken up. The same thing happened to office equipment and supplies. The warehouses of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Struggle Against Natural Disasters] and the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] were burned, and several tons of grain, as well as corn, rice, beans, and peanuts, clothing, and other goods used as farm marketing incentives and for the support of those displaced by the war were lost.

#### Health and Education Suffer

The crushing blow dealt the bandits by the FAM-FPLM prevented a repetition of what happened in Majune and Muembe 2 years ago. Their capitals were totally destroyed after several days of occupation by these criminal bands. Nonetheless, the destruction is enormous, reaching alarming proportions in the health and education sectors. Almost all of their documentation has been burned or damaged. This was the fate of the teaching materials for the second semester, particularly those for the EP-2 [expansion unknown], at the hands of the attackers. The boarding students on this level were also left without clothing or food, some of which was plundered while the rest was burned.

The Mavago Health Center, one of the most modern and best equipped in the province of Niassa, was left a practically empty shell. The clinical facilities, laboratory equipment, medicines, and other hospital supplies were destroyed. "We have absolutely nothing with which we could treat any case of disease," the chief nurse of the health unit said despairingly.

A few months ago, an outbreak of measles in Mavago was brought under control in time to avoid many deaths. At that time, an expanded vaccination campaign was launched, but the resources available then (freezers and medications) have been completely destroyed.

Thus the 4,800 residents of the district seat were left without health aid. This also affects the residents of all the localities and administrative posts in Mavago served by that health center.

#### Further Destruction

In a worse than inhuman spirit, the bandits spared nothing in their path. Even banana and papaya trees were destroyed. They did not cut the throats of the chickens and ducks, but wrung their necks, as well as those of their chicks.

At the Agricom, the only local trade agency, two-fifths of the quantity of corn marketed up through the day preceding the attack was burned, as was clothing and various kinds of incentive goods. The immediate steps taken by the population and the Defense and Security Forces to control the fire prevented worse damage. But the enterprise safe, containing more than 5 million meticals, was broken open and its contents plundered.

The district representative of Agricom estimated the overall losses to the enterprise caused by this attack at more than 30 million meticals, not counting the damage done to its two tractors, which the bandits burned. The DPCCN tractor, an IFA [expansion unknown] truck, a motor-generator, and the local milling apparatus, moreover, suffered the same fate.

#### \* Portion of Nacala Corridor Opened

34420126b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
22 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] The section of the railroad line between Cuamba and Malema which lies within the Nacala Corridor, where service was interrupted more than 2 years ago by sabotage perpetrated by the armed bandits, is now operational again, government sources in Maputo announced last Tuesday.

The vice minister of transport and telecommunications, Isaías Muhate, explained in Lichinga that the armed bandits destroyed about 30,000 railroad ties along a stretch of 2 km, making use of the line impossible.

This official went on to say that in recent years, the armed bandits have also destroyed 10 locomotives in the transport sector, worth an estimated \$100 million.

Moreover, Isaías Muhate explained that the railroad line to Lichinga is still out of service because some of the railroad bridges have been destroyed.

The Nacala Corridor, where the work of rehabilitation was assigned to a French-Portuguese consortium, was the most effective and profitable route for the transport of products to and from Malawi.

The work was interrupted when the successive attacks made by the armed bandits threatened the physical safety of the Portuguese and French technicians. As a result, they were ordered to return to their countries of origin until safety conditions improved. Recently, high-ranking French officers visited the country to conduct a joint study with the Mozambican authorities of the best ways of increasing security in the project area.

#### \* Brazilian Worker Killed by 'Armed Bandits'

34420126c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
14 Jul 89 p 8

[Text] Mauricio Baher, a Brazilian agronomical engineer who had been working in our country since the middle of May, was assassinated by armed bandits last Tuesday at a site 10 km from the seat of the district of Nhamatanda in the province of Sofala.

The murder occurred when the armed bandits ambushed the vehicle in which he was traveling. A Mozambican rural extension technician, Francisco Mangulengue, was slightly injured in the incident.

A source at the Ministry of Agriculture told Radio Mozambique that there had been no incidents involving armed bandits on the road to Nhamatanda for at least a year.

Mauricio Baher was employed by the Brazilian Agrarian Engineering and Advisory firm, and was currently involved in the project of resettling persons displaced by the war in Nhamatanda.

A source at the Brazilian Embassy in Maputo said that the mortal remains of Mauricio Baher are being returned to Brazil today.

### \* Urban Energy Program To Be Implemented

34420121e Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese  
27 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] After about a year of preparation, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has just successfully negotiated the technical and financial conditions that will enable it to begin implementing a Household Energy Program for Urban Areas in the country this year. The program, which will take about 6 years to complete (1989-1994), will utilize low-interest loans totaling approximately \$65 million (\$1 = 728.00 meticals) as well as about \$5 million in domestic funds.

The above was announced in Maputo yesterday by the minister of industry and energy, Antonio Branco, during a press conference at which he explained the objectives and activities of this program, which will be carried out with financing granted by the World Bank/AIDA [expansion unknown], the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), the Nordic Development Fund, and DANIDA [Danish International Development Authority].

He said the program had been conceived and approved because of the fact that energy costs are extremely high for most urban residents (who traditionally use firewood). Antonio Branco explained: "It will also reduce the negative environmental impact of the pressure being placed on forest resources around the cities by increasing energy demand."

According to statistical data, the rate of deforestation in the country's urban centers is alarming because the war has forced hundreds of thousands of people to take refuge in the cities in search of better security conditions.

Maputo, for example, consumes 400,000 metric tons of firewood per year. Thanks to the Household Energy Program, the government will be helping several reforestation programs in the country's main cities, principally Maputo, Beira, and Nampula.

On that subject, Minister Antonio Branco announced that consideration had been given to "a support component for the FO [expansion unknown] projects that includes financing and technical assistance for the planting of trees around those cities at a rate of 1,500 hectares per year."

He emphasized that in designing the program, it had been possible to combine considerations of an economic nature (return on investment and the rational use of fuels) with high-priority social objectives (an increase in the energy supply to the poorest urban sectors with a view to reducing their final costs).

The minister of industry and energy noted that implementation of the project is part of the government's strategy for minimizing the immediate adverse effects of the structural economic adjustment. "Although the effects of the program will be felt by broad sectors of the urban population, the chief beneficiaries will be the poorest urban families."

### Household Energy Program and Its Components

The program has two components: The first, totaling an estimated \$25 million, will make it possible to supply gas, lamp oil, and coal for household use, while the second is aimed at implementing a series of measures at the level of energy infrastructures and in direct support of the consumer.

One of the program's most important components will be a vast home electrification program known as PROLEC [expansion unknown]. It will cover a total of 40,000 dwelling units in the country's various cities excluding Inhambane and Pemba.

According to Minister Antonio Branco, studies in those cities are already underway to identify the dwelling units that will receive electric power over the next 6 years. "Besides expansion of the necessary distribution networks, the program will be aimed at installing electric wiring inside the dwelling units and providing electric ranges, lamps, and cooking utensils," he said.

He said the objective of the operation was to gradually replace firewood as a cooking fuel and to improve the standard of living of urban residents. He added that special credit mechanisms would be set in place to give citizens access to those opportunities.

The minister of industry and energy announced that PROLEC would provide employment opportunities by creating 500 new jobs and promoting the establishment of local and regional firms for installing electrical wiring.

"Bank credit facilities will be made available for supplying tools and vehicles and for the licensing and approval of such firms."

Besides improving conditions for energy distribution in general (electricity, gas, oil, and coal), the program will market lamps, cookstoves, and spare parts, with attention being paid to the need to provide efficient equipment at accessible prices.

Normalization of the market for electric equipment is another of the program's components. This will be achieved either through imports or by rehabilitating and encouraging domestic industry.

In that connection, Antonio Branco said that CEL-MOQUE [expansion unknown], a unit in Beira that manufactures wire and cable, would receive \$900,000 for the rehabilitation of one of its production lines and \$300,000 for technical assistance.

Also to be carried out are the replacement of air conditioners with fans, the use of solar panels to heat water in hospitals, day nurseries, homes, and other locations, and the use of high-efficiency lamps, as well as compensating condensers for reactive energy.

#### **Preliminary Actions**

The member of the Mozambican Government said that although the program was starting this year, various preliminary actions had been taken in 1988.

He mentioned the pilot program under which coal-burning cookstoves had been supplied to 800 families in the Mafalala neighborhood, saying that that program has now been extended to a neighborhood in the city of Matola.

Although there are currently only two places selling that type of cookstove, plans call for extending the experiment with the use of coal for cooking to the Luis Cabral neighborhood in the near future.

Also last year, according to the minister of industry and energy, the network of retailers involved in the sale of oil was expanded with a view to increasing sales of that fuel.

Backing up his statement with figures, Antonio Branco said that sales of oil reached 10,300 metric tons last year, compared to 8,200 metric tons in 1987 and 4,000 metric tons in 1986.



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